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Measurement of long-range multiparticle azimuthal correlations with the subevent cumulant method in pp and p +Pb collisions with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider

M. Aaboud *et al.**
(ATLAS Collaboration)



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A detailed study of multiparticle azimuthal correlations is presented using pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ and 13 TeV, and p +Pb data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, recorded with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider. The azimuthal correlations are probed using four-particle cumulants $c_n\{4\}$ and flow coefficients $v_n\{4\} = (-c_n\{4\})^{1/4}$ for $n = 2$ and 3, with the goal of extracting long-range multiparticle azimuthal correlation signals and suppressing the short-range correlations. The values of $c_n\{4\}$ are obtained as a function of the average number of charged particles per event, $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, using the recently proposed two-subevent and three-subevent cumulant methods, and compared with results obtained with the standard cumulant method. The standard method is found to be strongly biased by short-range correlations, which originate mostly from jets with a positive contribution to $c_n\{4\}$. The three-subevent method, on the other hand, is found to be least sensitive to short-range correlations. The three-subevent method gives a negative $c_2\{4\}$, and therefore a well-defined $v_2\{4\}$, nearly independent of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, which implies that the long-range multiparticle azimuthal correlations persist to events with low multiplicity. Furthermore, $v_2\{4\}$ is found to be smaller than the $v_2\{2\}$ measured using the two-particle correlation method, as expected for long-range collective behavior. Finally, the measured values of $v_2\{4\}$ and $v_2\{2\}$ are used to estimate the number of sources relevant for the initial eccentricity in the collision geometry. The results based on the subevent cumulant technique provide direct evidence, in small collision systems, for a long-range collectivity involving many particles distributed across a broad rapidity interval.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The study of azimuthal correlations in high-energy nuclear collisions at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) and the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has been important for understanding the multiparton dynamics of QCD in the strongly coupled nonperturbative regime. One striking observation is the long-range ridge [1–5] in two-particle angular correlations (2PC): an apparent collimated emission of particle pairs with small relative azimuthal angle ($\Delta\phi$) and large separation in pseudorapidity ($\Delta\eta$). The ridge signature from 2PC is characterized by a Fourier decomposition of the correlation function $C(\Delta\phi) \sim 1 + 2 \sum_n v_n^2 \cos(n\Delta\phi)$, where v_n denotes the single-particle anisotropy harmonic coefficients. The second-order coefficient v_2 is observed to be the largest, followed by v_3 [3,4]. These coefficients carry information about the collective behavior of the produced system. The ridge was first discovered in nucleus-nucleus (A+A) collisions [1–6], but was later observed in small systems such as proton-nucleus (p +A) collisions [7–11], light-ion–nucleus collisions [12], and

more recently in proton-proton (pp) collisions [13–16]. The ridge in large systems, such as central or midcentral A+A collisions, is commonly interpreted as the result of collective hydrodynamic expansion of hot and dense nuclear matter created in the overlap region of the colliding nuclei. Since the formation of an extended region of nuclear matter is not expected in small collision systems such as p +A and pp , the origin of the ridge there could be different from that formed in large collision systems. There remains considerable debate in the theoretical community as to whether the ridge in small systems is of hydrodynamic origin, like it is in A+A collisions [17], or stems from other effects such as initial-state gluon saturation [18].

An important question about the ridge is whether it involves all particles in the event (collective flow) or if it arises merely from correlations among a few particles, due to resonance decays, jets, or multijet production (nonflow). In small systems the contributions from nonflow sources, in particular from jets and dijets, are large. The extraction of a ridge signal using the 2PC method requires a large $\Delta\eta$ gap and careful removal of the significant contribution from dijet production [8–10,14,15,19]. Since collective flow is intrinsically a multiparticle phenomenon, it can be probed more directly using cumulants based on multiparticle correlation techniques [20]. Azimuthal correlations involving four, six, and eight particles have been measured in p +Pb, d+Au, and pp collisions, and a significant v_2 signal has been obtained [11,19,21,22]. One weakness of the standard multiparticle cumulant method is that it does not suppress adequately the nonflow correlations

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

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in small systems, which lead to a sign change of $c_2\{4\}$ at smaller values of the charged particle multiplicity, N_{ch} [11,16,19,21]. Furthermore, the magnitude of $c_2\{4\}$ and the N_{ch} value at which the sign change occurs are found to depend sensitively on the exact definition of N_{ch} used to categorize the events. These observations suggest that the standard cumulant method, on which several previous measurements in small systems are based, is strongly contaminated by nonflow correlations [11,19,21,22], especially in pp collisions and low N_{ch} region.

Recently an improved cumulant method based on the correlation between particles from different subevents separated in η has been proposed to further reduce the nonflow correlations [23]. The effectiveness of this method for suppressing nonflow correlations has been validated using the PYTHIA8 event generator [24], which contains only nonflow correlations.

This paper presents measurements of $c_2\{4\}$ and $c_3\{4\}$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ and 13 TeV, as well as p +Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV. They are obtained using two- and three-subevent cumulant methods and are compared with the standard cumulant method. The $c_2\{4\}$ cumulant is converted to the corresponding v_2 coefficient and compared with the results obtained using the two-particle correlation method in Refs. [10,15] to assess the nature of the event-by-event fluctuation of the collective flow in these collisions.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the framework for the standard, two-subevent and three-subevent four-particle cumulant methods used in this analysis. Details

of the detector, trigger, data sets, as well as event and track selections are provided in Secs. III–V. The correlation analysis and systematic uncertainties are described in Secs. VI and VII, respectively. The measured cumulants from the three data sets are provided in Sec. VIII. A summary is given in Sec. IX.

II. FOUR-PARTICLE CUMULANTS

The multiparticle cumulant method [20] is used to extract the amplitude of long-range azimuthal correlations of particles produced in high-energy collisions. This method has the advantage of suppressing correlations from jets and dijets, instead of relying on an explicit procedure to correct v_n harmonics for dijet contributions in the 2PC approach, as done in Refs. [10,14]. The framework for the standard cumulant is described in Refs. [25,26], which was recently extended to the case of subevent cumulants in Ref. [23]. This paper presents measurements of four-particle cumulants obtained with the standard, two-subevent, and three-subevent methods. The following discussion first describes the standard cumulant method, then describes the two- and three-subevent methods focusing on the differences from the standard method.

The cumulant methods involve the calculation of $2k$ -particle azimuthal correlations $\langle\{2k\}_n\rangle$, and $2k$ -particle cumulants, $c_n\{2k\}$, for the n th-order flow harmonics. The two- or four-particle azimuthal correlations in one event are evaluated as [23,25,26]:

$$\langle\{2\}_n\rangle = \langle e^{in(\phi_1 - \phi_2)} \rangle = \frac{q_n^2 - \tau_1}{1 - \tau_1}, \quad (1)$$

$$\langle\{4\}_n\rangle = \langle e^{in(\phi_1 + \phi_2 - \phi_3 - \phi_4)} \rangle = \frac{q_n^4 - 2\tau_1(\text{Re}[q_{2n;2}q_n^{*2}] + 2q_n^2) + 8\tau_2\text{Re}[q_{n;3}q_n^*] + \tau_1^2(2 + q_{2n;2}^2) - 6\tau_3}{1 - 6\tau_1 + 8\tau_2 + 3\tau_1^2 - 6\tau_3}, \quad (2)$$

where “ $\langle \rangle$ ” denotes a single-event average over all pairs or quadruplets, respectively. The averages from Eqs. (1) and (2) are expanded into per-particle normalized flow vectors $\mathbf{q}_{n;l}$ and factors τ_l with $l = 1, 2, \dots$:

$$\mathbf{q}_{n;l} \equiv \frac{\sum_j w_j^l e^{in\phi_j}}{\sum_j w_j^l}, \quad q_{n;l} \equiv |\mathbf{q}_{n;l}|, \quad q_n \equiv q_{n;1}, \quad (3)$$

$$\tau_l \equiv \frac{\sum_j w_j^{l+1}}{(\sum_j w_j)^{l+1}},$$

where the sum runs over all M particles in the event and w_j is a weight assigned to the j th particle. This weight is constructed to correct for both detector nonuniformity and tracking inefficiency as explained in Sec. VI. For unit weight $w_j = 1$, then $\mathbf{q}_{mn;m} = \mathbf{q}_{mn}$, and $\tau_l = 1/M^l$.

The two- and four-particle cumulants are obtained from the azimuthal correlations as:

$$c_n\{2\} = \langle\langle\{2\}_n\rangle\rangle, \quad (4)$$

$$c_n\{4\} = \langle\langle\{4\}_n\rangle\rangle - 2\langle\langle\{2\}_n\rangle\rangle^2, \quad (5)$$

where “ $\langle\langle \rangle\rangle$ ” represents a weighted average of $\langle\{2k\}_n\rangle$ over an event ensemble. In the absence of nonflow correlations, $c_n\{2k\}$

reflects the moments of the distribution of the flow coefficient v_n :

$$c_n\{2\}_{\text{flow}} = \langle v_n^2 \rangle, \quad c_n\{4\}_{\text{flow}} = \langle v_n^4 \rangle - 2\langle v_n^2 \rangle^2. \quad (6)$$

If harmonic coefficients do not fluctuate event by event, Eq. (6) gives $c_n\{2\}_{\text{flow}} = v_n^2$, $c_n\{4\}_{\text{flow}} = -v_n^4$, and $c_n\{4\}_{\text{flow}}$ is expected to be negative. Therefore, the flow coefficients from two- and four-particle cumulants are defined as:

$$v_n\{2\} = \sqrt{c_n\{2\}}, \quad v_n\{4\} = \sqrt[4]{-c_n\{4\}}. \quad (7)$$

In the standard cumulant method described so far, all $2k$ -particle multiplets involved in $\langle\{2k\}_n\rangle$ are selected using the entire detector acceptance. To further suppress the nonflow correlations that typically involve particles emitted within a localized region in η , the particles can be grouped into several subevents, each covering a nonoverlapping η interval [23]. The multiparticle correlations are then constructed by correlating particles between different subevents, further reducing nonflow correlations. This analysis uses the subevent cumulant methods based on two and three subevents as described in the following.

In the two-subevent cumulant method, the entire event is divided into two subevents, labeled as a and b , for example, ac-

cording to $-\eta_{\max} < \eta_a < 0$ and $0 < \eta_b < \eta_{\max}$, where $\eta_{\max} = 2.5$ is the maximum η used in the analysis and corresponds to the ATLAS detector acceptance for charged particles. The per-event two- and four-particle azimuthal correlations are then evaluated as:

$$\langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|b} = \langle e^{in(\phi_1^a - \phi_2^b)} \rangle = \text{Re}[\mathbf{q}_{n,a} \mathbf{q}_{n,b}^*], \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \{4\}_n \rangle_{2a|2b} &= \langle e^{in(\phi_1^a + \phi_2^a - \phi_3^b - \phi_4^b)} \rangle \\ &= \frac{(\mathbf{q}_n^2 - \tau_1 \mathbf{q}_{2n})_a (\mathbf{q}_n^2 - \tau_1 \mathbf{q}_{2n})_b^*}{(1 - \tau_1)_a (1 - \tau_1)_b}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where the superscript or subscript a (b) indicates particles chosen from the subevent a (b). Here the four-particle cumulant is defined as:

$$c_n^{2a|2b} \{4\} = \langle \{4\}_n \rangle_{2a|2b} - 2 \langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|b}^2. \quad (10)$$

The two-subevent method should suppress correlations within a single jet (intrajet correlations), since each jet usually emits particles into only one subevent.

In the three-subevent cumulant method, the event is divided into three subevents a , b , and c each covering a unique η range, for example $-\eta_{\max} < \eta_a < -\eta_{\max}/3$, $|\eta_b| < \eta_{\max}/3$, and $\eta_{\max}/3 < \eta_c < \eta_{\max}$. The four-particle azimuthal correlations and cumulants are then evaluated as:

$$\langle \{4\}_n \rangle_{2a|b,c} = \langle e^{in(\phi_1^a + \phi_2^a - \phi_3^b - \phi_4^c)} \rangle = \frac{(\mathbf{q}_n^2 - \tau_1 \mathbf{q}_{2n})_a \mathbf{q}_{n,b}^* \mathbf{q}_{n,c}^*}{(1 - \tau_1)_a}, \quad (11)$$

$$c_n^{2a|b,c} \{4\} \equiv \langle \{4\}_n \rangle_{2a|b,c} - 2 \langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|b} \langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|c}, \quad (12)$$

where $\langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|b}$ and $\langle \{2\}_n \rangle_{a|c}$ are two-particle correlators defined as in Eq. (8). Since the two jets in a dijet event usually produce particles in at most two subevents, the three-subevent method further suppresses nonflow contributions from interjet correlations associated with dijets. To enhance the statistical precision, the η range for subevent a is also interchanged with that for subevent b or c , and the resulting three $c_n^{2a|b,c} \{4\}$ values are averaged to obtain the final result.

III. DETECTOR AND TRIGGER

The ATLAS detector [27] provides nearly full solid-angle coverage around the collision point with tracking detectors, calorimeters, and muon chambers, and is well suited for measurement of multiparticle correlations over a large pseudorapidity range.¹ The measurements were performed primarily

¹ATLAS typically uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the z axis along the beam pipe. The x axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. By default, the pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. However, for asymmetric p +Pb or Pb+ p collisions, the $-z$ direction is always defined as the direction of the Pb beam.

using the inner detector (ID), minimum-bias trigger scintillators (MBTS), and the zero-degree calorimeters (ZDCs). The ID detects charged particles within $|\eta| < 2.5$ using a combination of silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a straw-tube transition radiation tracker, all immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field [28]. An additional pixel layer, the insertable B-layer (IBL) [29] installed between Run 1 (2010–2013) and Run 2 (2015–2018), is available for the Run-2 data sets. The MBTS, rebuilt before Run 2, detects charged particles within $2.1 \lesssim |\eta| \lesssim 3.9$ using two hodoscopes of counters positioned at $z = \pm 3.6$ m. The ZDCs are positioned at ± 140 m from the collision point, and detect neutral particles, primarily neutrons and photons, with $|\eta| > 8.3$.

The ATLAS trigger system [30] consists of a Level-1 (L1) trigger implemented using a combination of dedicated electronics and programmable logic, and a high-level trigger (HLT) implemented in processors. The HLT reconstructs charged-particle tracks using methods similar to those applied in the offline analysis, allowing high-multiplicity track (HMT) triggers that select events based on the number of tracks with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV associated with the vertex with the largest number of tracks. The different HMT triggers also apply additional requirements on either the transverse energy (E_T) in the calorimeters or on the number of hits in the MBTS at L1, and on the number of charged-particle tracks reconstructed by the HLT. The pp and p +Pb data were collected using a combination of the minimum-bias and HMT triggers. More details of the triggers used for the pp and p +Pb data can be found in Refs. [15,31] and Refs. [10,32], respectively.

IV. DATA SETS AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

This analysis uses integrated luminosities of 28 nb^{-1} of p +Pb data recorded at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$, 0.17 pb^{-1} of pp data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$, and 0.9 pb^{-1} of pp data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, all taken by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. The p +Pb data were mainly collected in 2013, but also include 0.3 nb^{-1} data collected in November 2016, which increases the number of events at moderate multiplicity (see Sec. V). During both p +Pb runs, the LHC was configured with a 4 TeV proton beam and a 1.57 TeV per-nucleon Pb beam that together produced collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$, with a rapidity shift of 0.465 of the nucleon–nucleon center-of-mass frame towards the proton beam direction relative to the ATLAS rest frame. The direction of the Pb beam is always defined to have negative pseudorapidity. The 5.02 TeV pp data were collected in November 2015. The 13 TeV pp data were collected during several special low-luminosity runs of the LHC in 2015 and 2016.

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated event samples are used to determine the track reconstruction efficiency (Sec. V). The 13 TeV and 5.02 TeV pp data were simulated by the PYTHIA8 MC event generator [24] using the A2 set of tuned parameters with MSTW2008LO parton distribution functions [33]. The HIJING event generator [34] was used to produce p +Pb collisions with the same energy and the same boost of the center-of-mass system as in the data. The detector response was simulated using GEANT4 [35,36] with detector conditions matching those during the data taking. The simulated events

and data events are reconstructed with the same algorithms, including those for track reconstruction.

V. EVENT AND TRACK SELECTION

The offline event selection for the p +Pb and pp data requires at least one reconstructed vertex with its longitudinal position satisfying $|z_{\text{vtx}}| < 100$ mm. The vertex is required to have at least two associated tracks with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The mean collision rate per bunch crossing μ was approximately 0.03 for the 2013 p +Pb data, 0.001–0.006 for the 2016 p +Pb data, 0.02–1.5 for 5.02 TeV pp data, and 0.002–0.8 for the 13 TeV pp data. In order to suppress additional interactions in the same bunch crossing (referred to as pileup) in pp collisions, events containing additional vertices with at least four associated tracks are rejected. In p +Pb collisions, events with more than one good vertex, defined as any vertex for which the scalar sum of the p_T of the associated tracks is greater than 5 GeV, are rejected. The remaining pileup events are further suppressed by using the signal in the ZDC on the Pb-fragmentation side. This signal is calibrated to the number of detected neutrons (N_n) by using the location of the peak corresponding to a single neutron. The distribution of N_n in events with pileup is broader than that for the events without pileup. Hence a simple requirement on the ZDC signal distribution is used to further suppress events with pileup, while retaining more than 98% of the events without pileup. The impact of residual pileup, at a level of $\lesssim 10^{-3}$, is studied by comparing the results obtained from data with different μ values.

Charged-particle tracks and collision vertices are reconstructed using the same algorithms and methods applied in previous minimum-bias pp and p +Pb measurements [10,14,31]. For the 2013 p +Pb analysis, tracks are required to have a p_T -dependent minimum number of hits in the SCT. The transverse (d_0) and longitudinal ($z_0 \sin \theta$) impact parameters of the track relative to the primary vertex are both required to be less than 1.5 mm. A more detailed description of the track selection for the 2013 p +Pb data can be found in Ref. [10].

For all the data taken since the start of Run 2, the track selection criteria make use of the IBL, as described in Refs. [14,31]. Furthermore, the requirements of $|d_0^{\text{BL}}| < 1.5$ mm and $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 1.5$ mm are applied, where d_0^{BL} is the transverse impact parameter of the track relative to the beam line (BL).

The cumulants are calculated using tracks passing the above selection requirements, and having $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV or $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV. These two p_T ranges are chosen because they were often used in previous ridge measurements at the LHC [11,14–16,19]. However, to count the number of reconstructed charged particles for event-class definition (denoted by $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$), tracks with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ are used for compatibility with the requirements in the HLT selections described above. Due to different trigger requirements, most of the p +Pb events with $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} > 150$ are provided by the 2013 data set, while the 2016 data set provides most of the events at lower $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$.

The efficiency of the combined track reconstruction and selection requirements in data is estimated using the MC

samples reconstructed with the same tracking algorithms and the same track selection requirements. Efficiencies, $\epsilon(\eta, p_T)$, are evaluated as a function of track η , p_T and the number of reconstructed charged-particle tracks, but averaged over the full range in azimuth. For all collision systems, the efficiency increases by about 4% as p_T increases from 0.3 GeV to 0.6 GeV. Above 0.6 GeV, the efficiency is independent of p_T and reaches 86% (72%) at $\eta \approx 0$ ($|\eta| > 2$) for pp collisions and 83% (70%) for p +Pb collisions, respectively. The efficiency is independent of the event multiplicity for $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} > 40$. For lower-multiplicity events the efficiency is smaller by up to a few percent due to broader d_0^{BL} and $z_0 \sin \theta$ distributions.

The rate of falsely reconstructed charged-particle tracks is also estimated and found to be negligibly small in all data sets. This rate decreases with increasing p_T , and even at the lowest transverse momenta of 0.2 GeV it is below 1% of the total number of tracks. Therefore, there is no correction for the presence of these tracks in the analysis.

In the simulated events, the reconstruction efficiency reduces the measured charged-particle multiplicity relative to the generated multiplicity for primary charged particles. The multiplicity correction factor b is used to correct $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$ to obtain the efficiency-corrected number of charged particles per event, $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle = b \langle N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} \rangle$. The value of the correction factor is found to be independent of $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$ in the range used in this analysis. Its value and the associated uncertainties are $b = 1.29 \pm 0.05$ for the 2013 p +Pb collisions and $b = 1.18 \pm 0.05$ for Run-2 p +Pb and pp collisions [37]. Both $c_n\{4\}$ and $v_n\{4\}$ are then studied as a function of $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS

The multiparticle cumulants are calculated in three steps using charged particles with $|\eta| < 2.5$. In the first step, the multiparticle correlators $\langle \{2k\}_n \rangle$ from Eqs. (1), (2), (8), (9), and (11) are calculated for each event from particles in one of two p_T ranges, $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV.

In the second step, the correlators $\langle \{2k\}_n \rangle$ are averaged over events with the same $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$, the number of reconstructed charged particles in a given p_T range, to obtain $\langle \langle \{2k\}_n \rangle \rangle$ and $c_n\{2k\}$ from Eqs. (4), (10), and (12). In a previous study [16], it was observed that the $c_n\{2k\}$ values varied with the exact definition of $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$. This is because different definitions of $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ lead to different multiplicity fluctuations and therefore different nonflow correlations associated with these multiplicity fluctuations. The observed dependence of $c_n\{2k\}$ on the definition of $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ has been attributed to the change in the nonflow correlations when $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ is changed [16].

In order to further test the sensitivity of $c_n\{2k\}$ to the exact definition of $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$, four different p_T requirements are used to define $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ as follows: when $\langle \{2k\}_n \rangle$ is calculated in the range $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV, $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ is evaluated in four different track p_T ranges: $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV, $p_T > 0.2$ GeV, $p_T > 0.4$ GeV, and $p_T > 0.6$ GeV. When $\langle \{2k\}_n \rangle$ is calculated in $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV, $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ is evaluated in four different track p_T ranges: $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV, $p_T > 0.2$ GeV, $p_T > 0.4$ GeV, and $p_T > 0.6$ GeV. In each case, the $c_n\{2k\}$ value is first calculated for events with the same $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$; the $c_n\{2k\}$ values are

then combined in the broader $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ range of the event ensemble to obtain statistically significant results.

In the third step, the $c_n\{2k\}$ and $v_n\{2k\}$ values obtained for a given $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ are mapped to a given $\langle N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} \rangle$, the average number of reconstructed charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The mapping procedure is necessary so that $c_n\{2k\}$ obtained for different $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ can be compared using a common x axis defined by $\langle N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} \rangle$. The $\langle N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}} \rangle$ value is then converted to $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, the efficiency-corrected average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV, as discussed in Sec. V.

In order to account for detector inefficiencies and nonuniformity, particle weights used in Eq. (3) are defined as:

$$w_i(\phi, \eta, p_T) = d(\phi, \eta) / \epsilon(\eta, p_T). \quad (13)$$

The additional weight factor $d(\phi, \eta)$ accounts for nonuniformities in the azimuthal acceptance of the detector as a function of η . All reconstructed charged particles with $p_T > 0.2$ GeV are entered into a two-dimensional histogram $N(\phi, \eta)$, and the weight factor is then obtained as $d(\phi, \eta) \equiv \langle N(\eta) \rangle / N(\phi, \eta)$, where $\langle N(\eta) \rangle$ is the track density averaged over ϕ in the given η bin. This procedure removes most ϕ -dependent nonuniformity from track reconstruction for any azimuthal correlation analysis [16].

VII. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

The main sources of systematic uncertainty are related to the detector azimuthal nonuniformity, track selection, track reconstruction efficiency, trigger efficiency, and pileup. Most of the systematic uncertainties enter the analysis through the particle weights, Eq. (13). Since $c_2\{4\}$ often changes sign in the low $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$ region, the absolute uncertainties (instead of relative uncertainties) in $c_2\{4\}$ are determined for each source. The uncertainties are typically of the order of 10^{-6} , which translates into an absolute uncertainty of $\sqrt[4]{10^{-6}} = 0.032$ for zero flow signal.

The effect of detector azimuthal nonuniformity is accounted for using the weight factor $d(\phi, \eta)$. The impact of the reweighting procedure is studied by fixing the weight to unity and

repeating the analysis. The results are mostly consistent with the nominal results within statistical uncertainties. As a cross check, the multiparticle correlations are calculated using a mixed-event procedure, where each particle in a $2k$ multiplet is selected from a different event with similar $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$ ($|\Delta N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}| < 10$) and similar z_{vtx} ($|\Delta z_{\text{vtx}}| < 10$ mm). The particle weights defined in Eq. (13) are applied for each particle forming the mixed event. The $c_2\{4\}$ signal obtained from the mixed events is less than 0.2×10^{-6} in all data sets.

The systematic uncertainty associated with the track selection is estimated by tightening the $|d_0|$ and $|z_0 \sin \theta|$ requirements. For each variation, the tracking efficiency is reevaluated and the analysis is repeated. The maximum differences from the nominal results are observed to be less than 0.3×10^{-6} , 0.2×10^{-6} , and 0.1×10^{-6} in 5.02 TeV pp , 13 TeV pp , and p +Pb collisions, respectively.

Previous measurements indicate that the azimuthal correlations (both the flow and nonflow components) have a strong dependence on p_T , but a relatively weak dependence on η [10,15]. Therefore, p_T -dependent systematic effects in the track reconstruction efficiency could affect $c_n\{2k\}$ and $v_n\{2k\}$ values. The uncertainty in the track reconstruction efficiency is mainly due to differences in the detector conditions and material description between the simulation and the data. The efficiency uncertainty varies between 1% and 4%, depending on track η and p_T [15,16]. Its impact on multiparticle cumulants is evaluated by repeating the analysis with the tracking efficiency varied up and down by its corresponding uncertainty as a function of p_T . For the standard cumulant method, which is more sensitive to jets and dijets, the evaluated uncertainty amounts to $(0.1-1.5) \times 10^{-6}$ in pp collisions and less than 0.3×10^{-6} in p +Pb collisions for $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle > 50$. For the two- and three-subevent methods, the evaluated uncertainty is typically less than 0.3×10^{-6} for most of the $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$ ranges.

Most events used in the analysis are collected with the HMT triggers with several $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$ thresholds. In order to estimate the possible bias due to trigger inefficiency as a function of $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, the offline $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{rec}}$ requirements are changed such

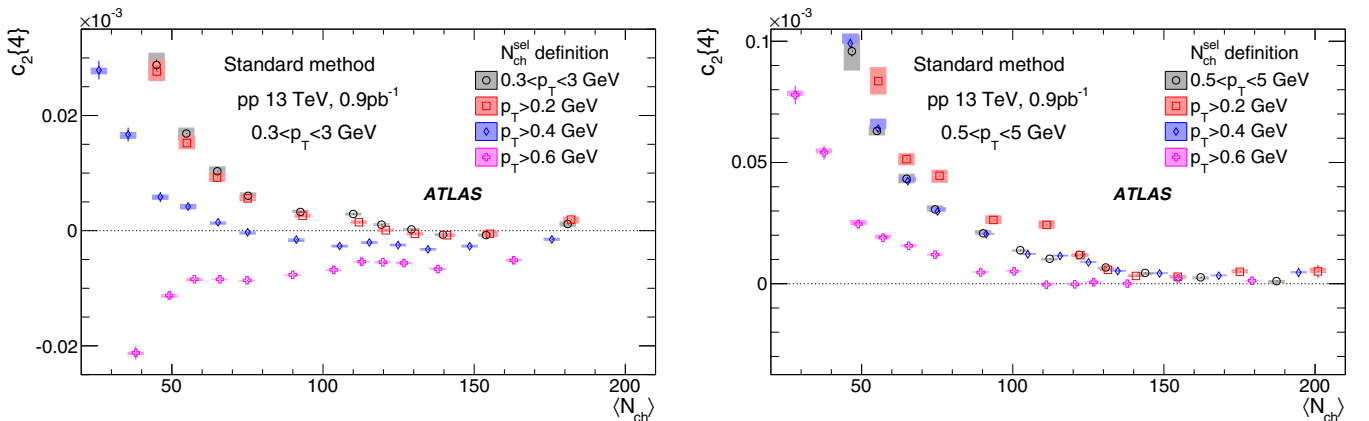


FIG. 1. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) with the standard cumulant method from the 13 TeV pp data. The event averaging is performed for $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ calculated for various p_T selections as indicated in the figure, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

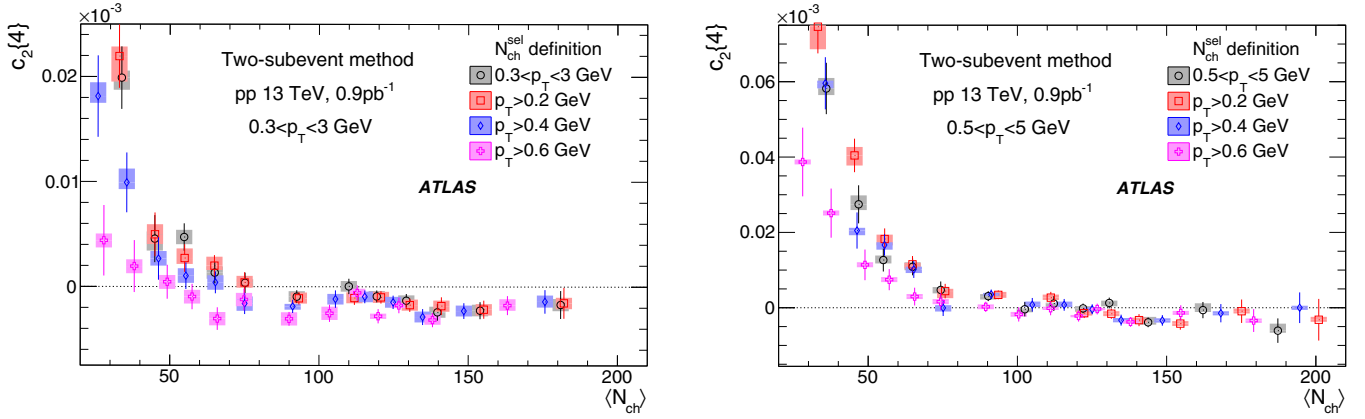


FIG. 2. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) with the two-subevent cumulant method from the 13 TeV pp data. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for various p_T selections as indicated in the figure, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

that the HMT trigger efficiency is at least 50% or 80%. The results are obtained independently for each variation. These results are found to be consistent with each other for the two- and three-subevent methods, and show a small difference for the standard cumulant method in the low $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ region. The nominal analysis is performed using the 50% efficiency selection and the differences between the nominal results and those from the 80% efficiency selection are used as a systematic uncertainty. The change amounts to $(0.1-0.7) \times 10^{-6}$.

In this analysis, a pileup rejection criterion is applied to reject events containing additional vertices. In order to check the impact of residual pileup, the analysis is repeated without the pileup rejection criterion, and no difference is observed. For the 5.02 and 13 TeV pp data sets, which have relatively high pileup, the data is divided into two samples based on the μ value: $\mu > 0.4$ and $\mu < 0.4$, and the results are compared. The average μ values differ by a factor of two between the two

samples, and the difference in $c_2\{4\}$ is found to be less than 0.5×10^{-6} .

To check the impact of dijet events, where both jets have pseudorapidities close to the boundaries of relevant subevent regions, the three-subevent cumulants are calculated by requiring a $\Delta\eta = 0.5$ gap between the adjacent regions. The results are found to be consistent with the nominal result.

The systematic uncertainties from different sources are added in quadrature to determine the total systematic uncertainty. The uncertainty is $(0.1-1) \times 10^{-6}$ for two- and three-subevent methods in the region $\langle N_{ch} \rangle > 50$, where there is a negative $c_2\{4\}$ signal. The total systematic uncertainty for the standard method is typically about a factor of two larger.

The systematic uncertainty studies described above are also carried out for $c_3\{4\}$, and the absolute uncertainties are found to be smaller than those for $c_2\{4\}$, presumably because $c_3\{4\}$ is less sensitive to the influence from dijets.

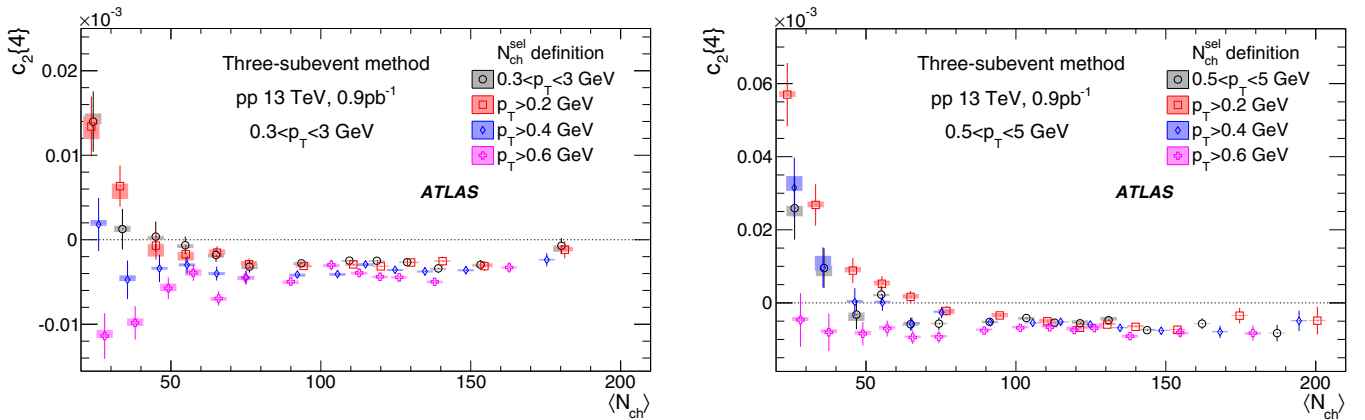


FIG. 3. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) with the three-subevent cumulant method from the 13 TeV pp data. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for various p_T selections as indicated in the figure, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

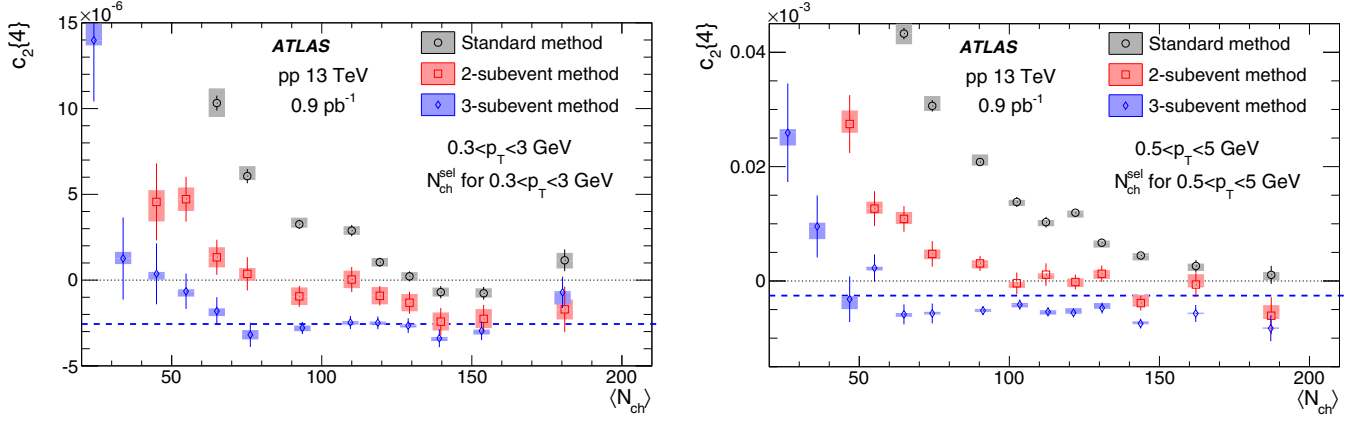


FIG. 4. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) compared for the three cumulant methods from the 13 TeV pp data. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The dashed line indicates the $c_2\{4\}$ value corresponding to a 4% v_2 signal. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

VIII. RESULTS

A. Dependence on the event-class definition

This section presents the sensitivity of $c_2\{4\}$ to N_{ch}^{sel} , which defines the event class used to calculate $\langle\{2\}_n\rangle$ and $\langle\{4\}_n\rangle$ in Eqs. (10)–(12). The discussion is based on results obtained from the 13 TeV pp data, but the observations for the 5.02 TeV pp and p +Pb data are qualitatively similar.

Figure 1 shows the $c_2\{4\}$ values obtained using the standard method for four event-class definitions based on N_{ch}^{sel} . The $c_2\{4\}$ values changes dramatically as the event-class definition is varied, which, as points out in Ref. [23], reflects different amount of nonflow fluctuations associated with different N_{ch}^{sel} . The $c_2\{4\}$ values for $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV become negative when the reference N_{ch}^{sel} is obtained for $p_T > 0.4$ GeV or higher, but the four cases do not converge to the same $c_2\{4\}$ values. On the other hand, $c_2\{4\}$ values for $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV are always positive, independent of the definition of N_{ch}^{sel} . These behaviors suggest that the $c_2\{4\}$ values from

the standard method are strongly influenced by nonflow effects in all $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ and p_T ranges. Therefore the previously observed negative $c_2\{4\}$ in pp collisions for $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV and N_{ch}^{sel} with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV [19] may be dominated by nonflow correlations instead of long-range collective flow.

Figure 2 shows that the $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated using the two-subevent method are closer to each other among different event-class definitions. The $c_2\{4\}$ values decrease gradually with $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ and become negative for $\langle N_{ch} \rangle > 70$ when $c_2\{4\}$ is calculated in the range $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV range and for $\langle N_{ch} \rangle > 150$ when $c_2\{4\}$ is calculated in the range $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV. Therefore, the $c_2\{4\}$ values from the two-subevent method are more sensitive to long-range ridge correlations, but nevertheless may still be affected by nonflow effects, especially in the low $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ region and higher p_T .

Figure 3 shows the results from the three-subevent method. For most of the $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ range, the $c_2\{4\}$ values are negative, i.e., having the sign expected for long-range ridge correlations.

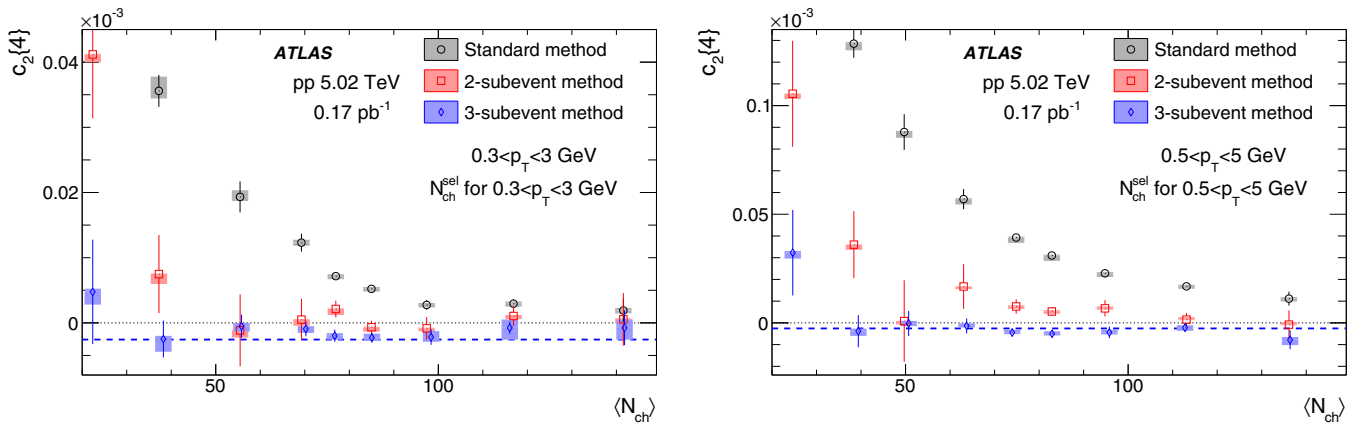


FIG. 5. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) compared for the three cumulant methods from the 5.02 TeV pp data. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The dashed line indicates the $c_2\{4\}$ value corresponding to a 4% v_2 signal. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

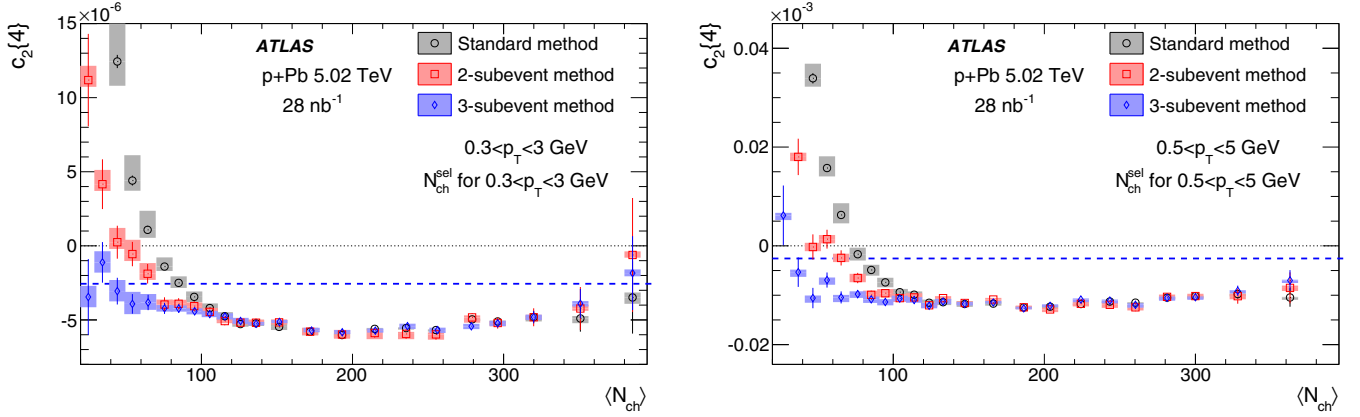


FIG. 6. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) compared for the three cumulant methods from the 5.02 TeV p +Pb data. The event averaging is performed for $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The dashed line indicates the $c_2\{4\}$ value corresponding to a 4% v_2 signal. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

The $c_2\{4\}$ values show some sensitivity to the definition of the reference $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ but they are close to each other for all definitions in the region $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle > 100$. This suggests that the residual nonflow effects may still be important at small $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, but are negligible at $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle > 100$. It is also observed that the $c_2\{4\}$ values for $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV are more negative than those for $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV, which is consistent with the observation that the v_2 value associated with the long-range collectivity increases with p_T [10,15].

Given the relatively small dependence of $c_2\{4\}$ on the reference $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ in the three-subevent method, the remaining discussion focuses on cases where the reference $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ is calculated in the same p_T ranges as those used for calculating $c_2\{4\}$, i.e., $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV.

B. Comparison between different cumulant methods

Figures 4–6 show direct comparisons of the results for the standard, two-subevent, and three-subevent methods for pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, pp at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV, and p +Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02$ TeV, respectively. The results from 5.02 TeV pp collisions are qualitatively similar to those from the 13 TeV pp collisions, i.e., the $c_2\{4\}$ values are smallest for the three-subevent method and largest for the standard method. The same hierarchy between the three methods is also observed in p +Pb collisions, but only for the $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle < 100$ region, suggesting that nonflow effects in p +Pb collisions are much smaller than those in pp collisions at comparable $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$. In p +Pb collisions, all three methods give consistent results for $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle > 100$. Furthermore, the three-subevent method

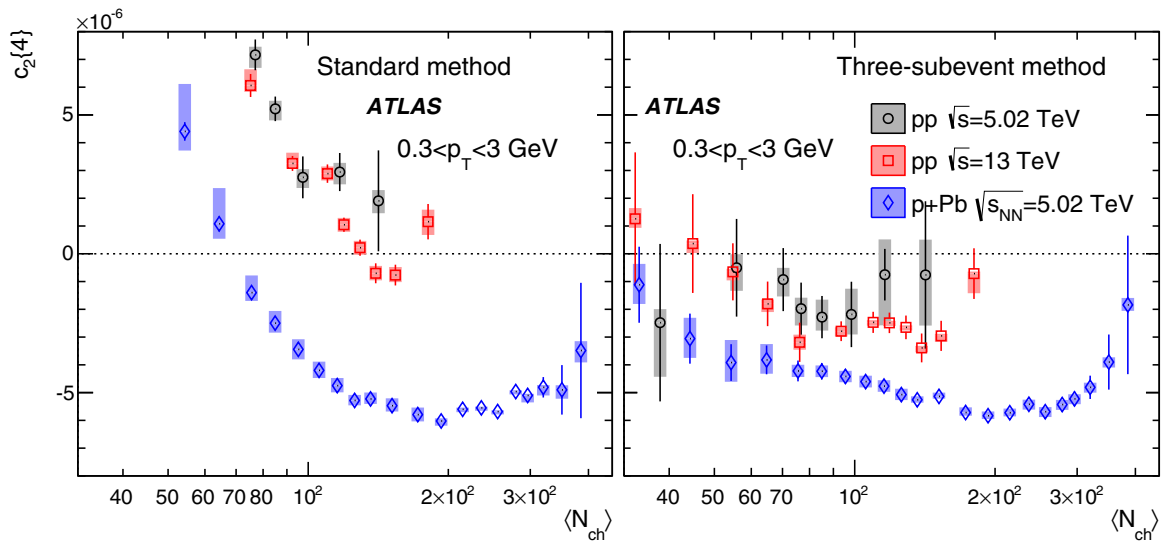


FIG. 7. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV using the standard cumulants (left) and the three-subevent method (right) compared between 5.02 TeV pp , 13 TeV pp , and 5.02 TeV p +Pb. The event averaging is performed for $N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{sel}}$ calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{\text{ch}} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

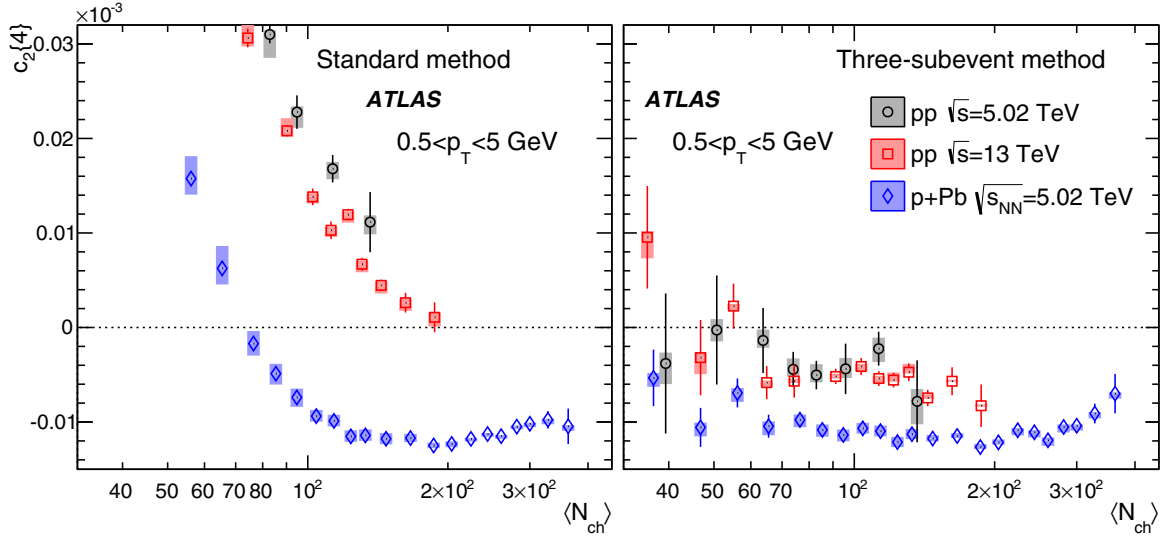


FIG. 8. The $c_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV using the standard cumulants (left) and the three-subevent method (right) compared between 5.02 TeV pp , 13 TeV pp , and 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

gives negative $c_2\{4\}$ values in most of the measured $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ range.

The comparison of the $c_2\{4\}$ values between the three data sets, for the standard and the three-subevent methods, is shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The large positive $c_2\{4\}$ values observed in the small $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ region in the standard method are likely due to nonflow correlations, since this trend is absent when using the three-subevent cumulant method. In $p+Pb$ collisions, the absolute value of $c_2\{4\}$ seems to become smaller for $\langle N_{ch} \rangle > 200$.

The same analysis is performed for the third-order harmonics. Figures 9 and 10 compare the $c_3\{4\}$ values between the three data sets for the standard cumulant method and the three-subevent method. The $c_3\{4\}$ values from the three-subevent method are close to zero in all three systems. For the standard method, the positive $c_3\{4\}$ values in the small $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ region indicate the influence of nonflow correlations, but the influence is not as strong as that for $c_2\{4\}$.

Figure 11 shows the $c_3\{4\}$ values from $p+Pb$ collisions in the two p_T ranges, obtained with the three-subevent method;

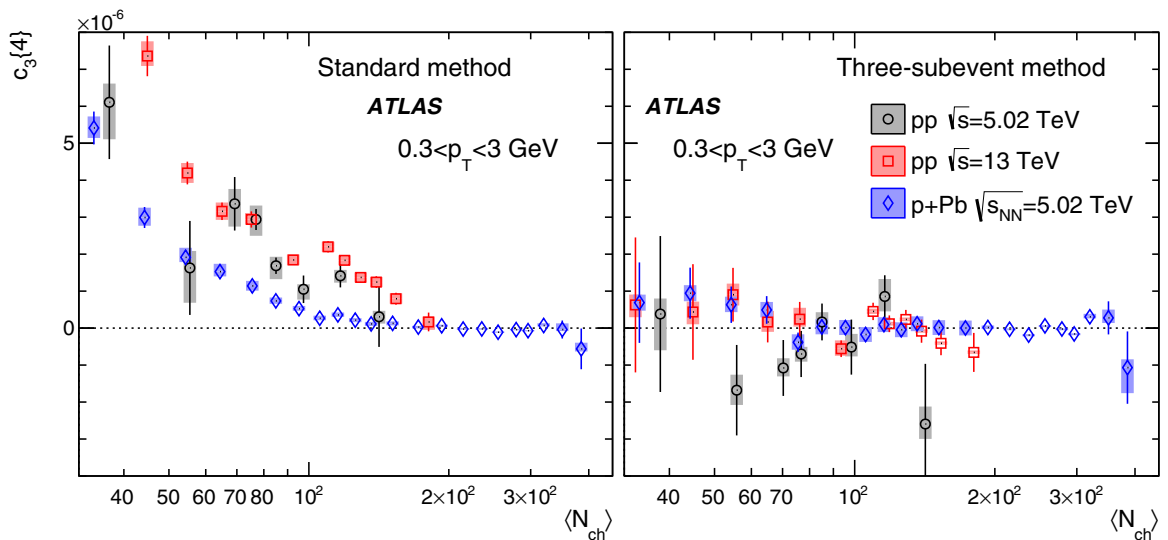


FIG. 9. The $c_3\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV using the standard cumulants (left) and the three-subevent method (right) compared between 5.02 TeV pp , 13 TeV pp , and 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

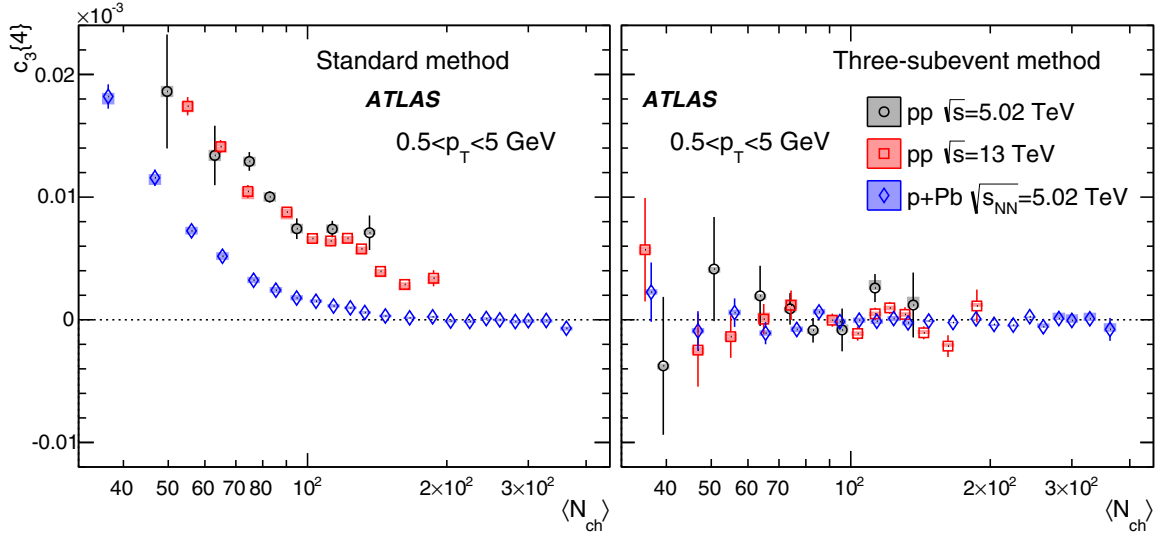


FIG. 10. The $c_3\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV using the standard cumulants (left) and the three-subevent method (right) compared between 5.02 TeV pp , 13 TeV pp , and 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for the same p_T range, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

they are zoomed-in version of the $p+Pb$ data shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Within their large statistical and systematic uncertainties, the values of $c_3\{4\}$ are systematically below zero, especially for $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV, where the $c_3\{4\}$ values are comparable to -0.16×10^{-6} , corresponding to a v_3 value of 2% as indicated in the figure. The negative $c_3\{4\}$ values from the three-subevent method support the existence of long-range multiparticle triangular flow in $p+Pb$ collisions.

C. Three-subevent flow harmonic $v_2\{4\}$

The harmonic flow coefficients $v_2\{4\}$ can be obtained from the measured values of $c_2\{4\}$ according to Eq. (7). Figure 12

shows the $v_2\{4\}$ values for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV calculated using the three-subevent method in the three data sets. Results for the higher p_T range ($0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV) are presented in Fig. 13. The value of $v_2\{4\}$ is measured down to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle \approx 50$ in pp collisions and down to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle \approx 20$ –40 in $p+Pb$ collisions. The $v_2\{4\}$ values are observed to be approximately independent of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ in the measured range in the three data sets: $50 < \langle N_{ch} \rangle < 150$ for 5.02 TeV pp , $50 < \langle N_{ch} \rangle < 200$ for 13 TeV pp , and $20 < \langle N_{ch} \rangle < 380$ for 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$, respectively. Moreover, the $p+Pb$ data suggest the value of $v_2\{4\}$ is lower for $\langle N_{ch} \rangle > 200$, as expected from the similar behavior of $|c_2\{4\}|$ in Figs. 7 and 8 at large $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$.

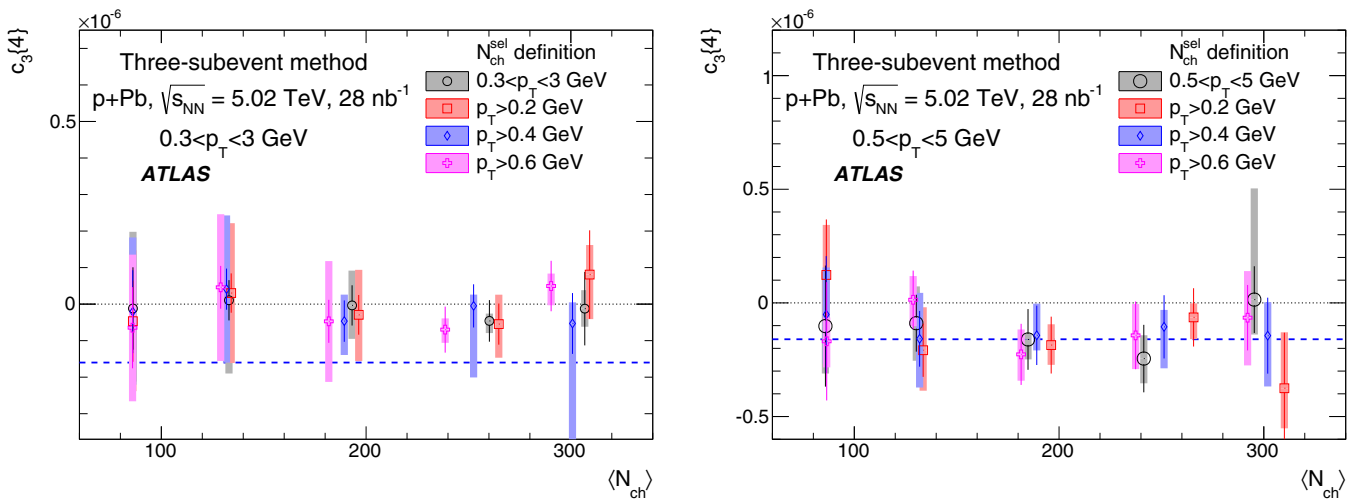


FIG. 11. The $c_3\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) or $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right) with the three-subevent cumulant method for the $p+Pb$ data. The event averaging is performed for N_{ch}^{sel} calculated for various p_T selections as indicated in the figure, which is then mapped to $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV. The dashed line indicates the $c_3\{4\}$ value corresponding to a 2% v_3 signal. The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

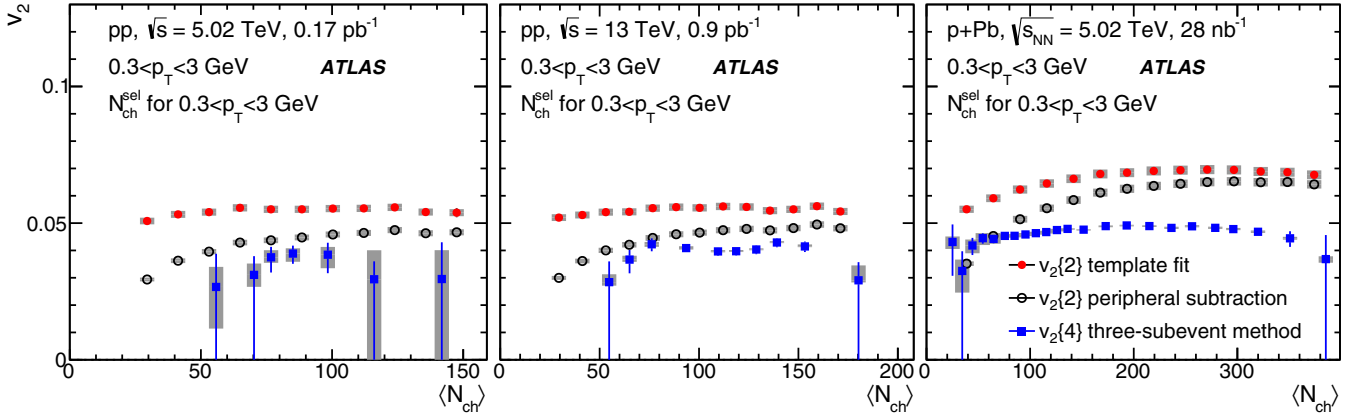


FIG. 12. The $v_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV using the three-subevent method in 5.02 TeV pp (left), 13 TeV pp (middle), and 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$ collisions (right). They are compared to v_2 obtained from the 2PC analyses [10,15] where the nonflow effects are removed by a template fit procedure (solid circles) or with a fit after subtraction with a ZYAM assumption (peripheral subtraction, open circles). The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

The values of $v_2\{4\}$ presented in Figs. 12 and 13 are also compared to the values of $v_2\{2\}$ obtained from the 2PC measurements [10,15] where the nonflow effects are estimated using low-multiplicity events ($\langle N_{ch} \rangle < 20$) and then subtracted. The subtraction was performed either by a template fit, which includes the pedestal level from the $\langle N_{ch} \rangle < 20$ events, or by a peripheral subtraction, which sets the pedestal level by a zero-yield at minimum (ZYAM) procedure [6]. The peripheral subtraction explicitly assumes that the most peripheral events do not contain any long-range correlations [15], and so v_2 is forced to be zero at the corresponding $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ value, which biases v_2 to a lower value in other multiplicity ranges.

D. Dependence on the number of sources in the initial state

Figures 12 and 13 show that the $v_2\{4\}$ values are smaller than the $v_2\{2\}$ values extracted using the template-fit method in both the pp and $p+Pb$ collisions. In various hydrodynamic models for small collision systems [38,39], this difference can be interpreted as the influence of event-by-event flow fluctuations

associated with the initial state, which is closely related to the effective number of sources N_s for particle production in the transverse density distribution of the initial state [39]:

$$\frac{v_2\{4\}}{v_2\{2\}} = \left[\frac{4}{(3 + N_s)} \right]^{1/4} \quad \text{or} \quad N_s = \frac{4v_2\{2\}^4}{v_2\{4\}^4} - 3. \quad (14)$$

Figure 14 shows the extracted values of N_s as a function of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ in 13 TeV pp and 5.02 $p+Pb$ collisions, estimated using charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV. It is observed that the N_s value increases with $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ in $p+Pb$ collisions, reaching $N_s \sim 20$ in the highest multiplicity class, and it is consistent between the two p_T ranges.

In the model framework in Refs. [38,39], the values of $|c_2\{4\}|$ and $v_2\{4\}$ are expected to decrease for large N_s , which is compatible with the presented results. The slight decreases of $|c_2\{4\}|$ shown in Figs. 7 and 8 for $p+Pb$ collisions are compatible with the model predictions. The results for 13 TeV pp collisions cover a limited $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ range compared to $p+Pb$, but agree with $p+Pb$ collisions in this range.

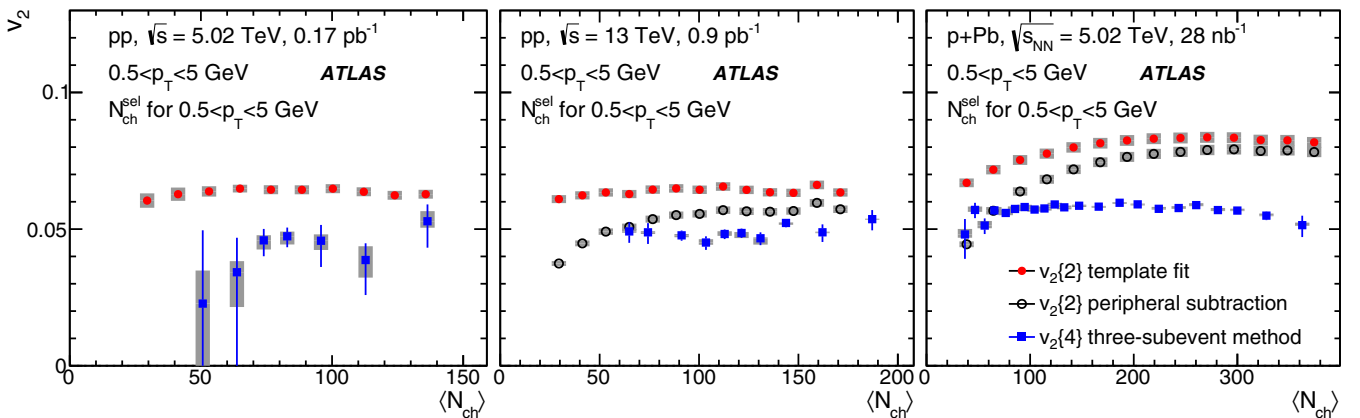


FIG. 13. The $v_2\{4\}$ values calculated for charged particles with $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV using the three-subevent method in 5.02 TeV pp (left), 13 TeV pp (middle), and 5.02 TeV $p+Pb$ collisions (right). They are compared to v_2 obtained from the 2PC analyses [10,15] where the nonflow effects are removed by a template fit procedure (solid circles) or with a fit after subtraction with a ZYAM assumption (peripheral subtraction, open circles). The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

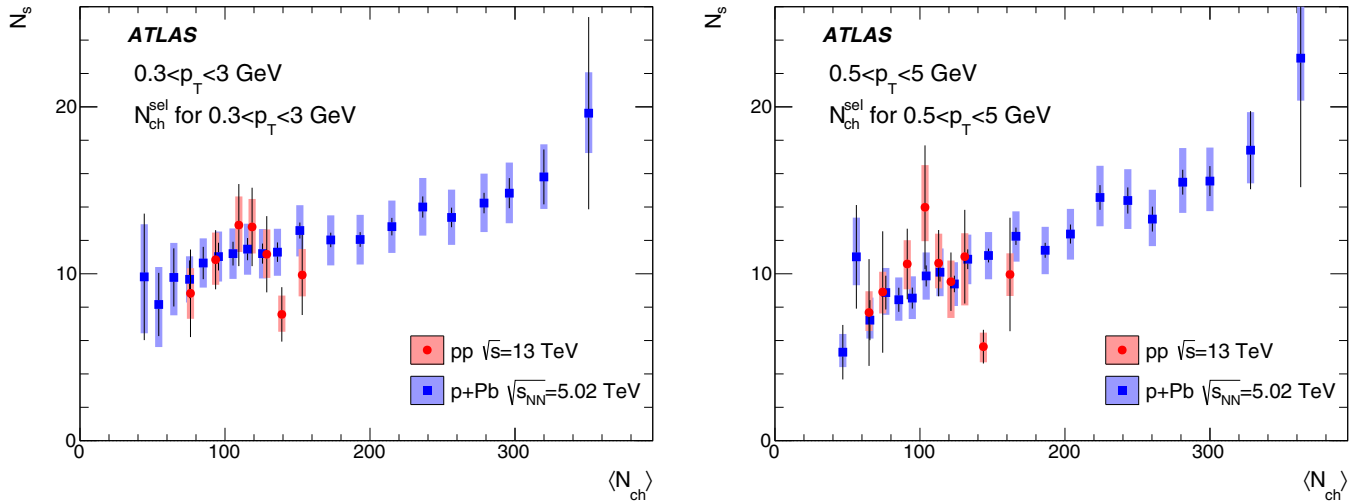


FIG. 14. The number of sources inferred from $v_2\{2\}$ and $v_2\{4\}$ measurements via the model framework in Refs. [38,39] and Eq. (14) in 13 TeV pp and 5.02 TeV p +Pb collisions, for charged particles with $0.3 < p_T < 3$ GeV (left) and $0.5 < p_T < 5$ GeV (right). The error bars and shaded boxes represent the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively.

IX. SUMMARY

Measurements of the four-particle cumulants $c_n\{4\}$ and harmonic flow coefficients $v_n\{4\}$ for $n = 2$ and 3 are presented using 0.17 pb^{-1} of pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 5.02$ TeV, 0.9 pb^{-1} of pp data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, and 28 nb^{-1} p +Pb of data at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV. These measurements were performed with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. The $c_2\{4\}$ values are calculated using the standard cumulant method and the recently proposed two-subevent and three-subevent methods. They are all presented as a function of the average number of charged particles with $p_T > 0.4$ GeV, $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$. It is found that the $c_2\{4\}$ value from the standard method is sensitive to the choice of particles used to form the event classes used for averaging. This suggests that the previous $c_2\{4\}$ measurement in pp collisions [16,19], based on the standard method, may be dominated by nonflow correlations instead of a long-range collective flow correlation. In general, it is easy to obtain incorrect results from the standard cumulant method, depending on the nature of the nonflow fluctuations associated with the event class chosen for the analysis.

On the other hand, the sensitivity of $c_2\{4\}$ on event class definition is greatly reduced in the two-subevent method and is almost fully removed in the three-subevent method, demonstrating that the three-subevent method is more robust against nonflow effects. Similarly, the values of $c_3\{4\}$ are found to differ in the three data sets using the standard method, but are consistent with each other and much closer to zero using the three-subevent method. This gives confidence that nonflow correlations make a much smaller contribution to the three-subevent results, and that this method is more appropriate for studying long-range collective behavior than the standard cumulant method.

The three-subevent method provides a measurement of $c_2\{4\}$ that is negative in all three data sets over a broad range of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$. The magnitude of $c_2\{4\}$ increases with p_T and is nearly independent of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ but in p +Pb collisions the values become smaller at high multiplicities. These results provide direct ev-

idence for the presence of long-range multiparticle azimuthal correlations in broad $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ ranges in pp and p +Pb collisions, and these long-range multiparticle correlations persist even in events with rather low multiplicity of $\langle N_{ch} \rangle \sim 40$. The $c_3\{4\}$ values are consistent with zero in pp collisions, but are systematically below zero in p +Pb collisions, compatible with the presence of significant long-range multiparticle triangular flow in p +Pb collisions.

The single-particle harmonic coefficient $v_2\{4\} = (-c_2\{4\})^{1/4}$ is calculated and compared with $v_2\{2\}$ obtained previously using the two-particle correlation method, where the nonflow contributions were estimated and subtracted. The magnitude of $v_2\{4\}$ is smaller than that for $v_2\{2\}$, as expected for a long-range final-state hydrodynamic collective effect. The ratio of $v_2\{4\}$ to $v_2\{2\}$ is used, in a model-dependent framework, to infer the number of particle-emitting sources in the initial-state geometric configuration. The number of sources extracted within this framework is found to increase with $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ in p +Pb collisions.

The subevent cumulant technique and the new results provide direct evidence that the ridge is indeed a long-range collective phenomenon involving many particles distributed across a broad rapidity interval. The results of $v_2\{4\}$ and its dependence on p_T and $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$, largely free from nonflow effects, can be used to understand the space-time dynamics and the properties of the medium created in small collision systems.

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- U. Blumenschein,⁷⁹ S. Blunier,^{34a} G. J. Bobbink,¹⁰⁹ V. S. Bobrovnikov,^{111,c} S. S. Bocchetta,⁸⁴ A. Bocci,⁴⁸ C. Bock,¹⁰² M. Boehler,⁵¹ D. Boerner,¹⁷⁸ D. Bogavac,¹⁰² A. G. Bogdanchikov,¹¹¹ C. Bohm,^{148a} V. Boisvert,⁸⁰ P. Bokan,^{168,i} T. Bold,^{41a} A. S. Boldyrev,¹⁰¹ A. E. Bolz,^{60b} M. Bomben,⁸³ M. Bona,⁷⁹ M. Boonekamp,¹³⁸ A. Borisov,¹³² G. Borissov,⁷⁵ J. Bortfeldt,³² D. Bortolotto,¹²² V. Bortolotto,^{62a} D. Boscherini,^{22a} M. Bosman,¹³ J. D. Bossio Sola,²⁹ J. Boudreau,¹²⁷ E. V. Bouhova-Thacker,⁷⁵ D. Boumediene,³⁷ C. Bourdarios,¹¹⁹ S. K. Boutle,⁵⁶ A. Boveia,¹¹³ J. Boyd,³² I. R. Boyko,⁶⁸ A. J. Bozson,⁸⁰ J. Bracinik,¹⁹ A. Brandt,⁸ G. Brandt,⁵⁷ O. Brandt,^{60a} F. Braren,⁴⁵ U. Bratzler,¹⁵⁸ B. Brau,⁸⁹ J. E. Brau,¹¹⁸ W. D. Breaden Madden,⁵⁶ K. Brendlinger,⁴⁵ A. J. Brennan,⁹¹ L. Brenner,¹⁰⁹ R. Brenner,¹⁶⁸ S. Bressler,¹⁷⁵ D. L. Briglin,¹⁹ T. M. Bristow,⁴⁹ D. Britton,⁵⁶ D. Britzger,⁴⁵ F. M. Brochu,³⁰ I. Brock,²³ R. Brock,⁹³ G. Brooijmans,³⁸ T. Brooks,⁸⁰ W. K. Brooks,^{34b} J. 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Cameron,¹²¹ R. Caminal Armadans,¹⁶⁹ C. Camincher,⁵⁸ S. Campana,³² M. Campanelli,⁸¹ A. Camplani,^{94a,94b} A. Campoverde,¹⁴³ V. Canale,^{106a,106b} M. Cano Bret,^{36c} J. Cantero,¹¹⁶ T. Cao,¹⁵⁵ M. D. M. Capeans Garrido,³² I. Caprini,^{28b} M. Caprini,^{28b} M. Capua,^{40a,40b} R. M. Carbone,³⁸ R. Cardarelli,^{135a} F. Cardillo,⁵¹ I. Carli,¹³¹ T. Carli,³² G. Carlino,^{106a} B. T. Carlson,¹²⁷ L. Carminati,^{94a,94b} R. M. D. Carney,^{148a,148b} S. Caron,¹⁰⁸ E. Carquin,^{34b} S. Carrá,^{94a,94b} G. D. Carrillo-Montoya,³² D. Casadei,¹⁹ M. P. Casado,^{13,j} M. Casolino,¹³ D. W. Casper,¹⁶⁶ R. Castelijns,¹⁰⁹ V. Castillo Gimenez,¹⁷⁰ N. F. Castro,^{128a,k} A. Catinaccio,³² J. R. Catmore,¹²¹ A. Cattai,³² J. Caudron,²³ V. Cavaliere,¹⁶⁹ E. Cavallaro,¹³ D. Cavalli,^{94a} M. Cavalli-Sforza,¹³ V. Cavasinni,^{126a,126b} E. Celebi,^{20c} F. Ceradini,^{136a,136b} L. Cerda Alberich,¹⁷⁰ A. S. Cerqueira,^{26b} A. Cerri,¹⁵¹ L. Cerrito,^{135a,135b} F. Cerutti,¹⁶ A. Cervelli,^{22a,22b} S. A. Cetin,^{20c} A. Chafaq,^{137a} D. Chakraborty,¹¹⁰ S. K. Chan,⁵⁹ W. S. Chan,¹⁰⁹ Y. L. Chan,^{62a} P. Chang,¹⁶⁹ J. D. Chapman,³⁰ D. G. Charlton,¹⁹ C. C. Chau,³¹ C. A. Chavez Barajas,¹⁵¹ S. Che,¹¹³ S. Cheatham,^{167a,167c} A. Chegwidden,⁹³ S. Chekanov,⁶ S. V. Chekulaev,^{163a} G. A. Chelkov,^{68,1} M. A. Chelstowska,³² C. Chen,^{36a} C. Chen,⁶⁷ H. Chen,²⁷ J. Chen,^{36a} S. Chen,^{35b} S. Chen,¹⁵⁷ X. Chen,^{35c,m} Y. Chen,⁷⁰ H. C. Cheng,⁹² H. J. Cheng,^{35a} A. Cheplakov,⁶⁸ E. Cheremushkina,¹³² R. Cherkouli El Moursli,^{137e} E. Cheu,⁷ K. Cheung,⁶³ L. Chevalier,¹³⁸ V. Chiarella,⁵⁰ G. Chiarelli,^{126a,126b} G. Chiodini,^{76a} A. S. Chisholm,³² A. Chitan,^{28b} Y. H. Chiu,¹⁷² M. V. Chizhov,⁶⁸ K. Choi,⁶⁴ A. R. Chomont,³⁷ S. Chouridou,¹⁵⁶ Y. S. Chow,^{62a} V. Christodoulou,⁸¹ M. C. Chu,^{62a} J. Chudoba,¹²⁹ A. J. Chuinard,⁹⁰ J. J. Chwastowski,⁴² L. Chytka,¹¹⁷ A. K. Ciftci,^{4a} D. Cinca,⁴⁶ V. Cindro,⁷⁸ I. A. Cioara,²³ A. Ciochio,¹⁶ F. Ciotto,^{106a,106b} Z. H. Citron,¹⁷⁵ M. Citterio,^{94a} M. Ciubancan,^{28b} A. Clark,⁵² B. L. Clark,⁵⁹ M. R. Clark,³⁸ P. J. Clark,⁴⁹ R. N. Clarke,¹⁶ C. Clement,^{148a,148b} Y. Coadou,⁸⁸ M. Cobal,^{167a,167c} A. Coccaro,⁵² J. Cochran,⁶⁷ L. Colasurdo,¹⁰⁸ B. Cole,³⁸ A. P. Colijn,¹⁰⁹ J. Collot,⁵⁸ T. Colombo,¹⁶⁶ P. Conde Muino,^{128a,128b} E. Coniavitis,⁵¹ S. H. Connell,^{147b} I. A. Connelly,⁸⁷ S. Constantinescu,^{28b} G. Conti,³² F. Conventi,^{106a,n} M. Cooke,¹⁶ A. M. Cooper-Sarkar,¹²² F. Cormier,¹⁷¹ K. J. R. Cormier,¹⁶¹ M. Corradi,^{134a,134b} F. Corriveau,^{90,o} A. Cortes-Gonzalez,³² G. Costa,^{94a} M. J. Costa,¹⁷⁰ D. Costanzo,¹⁴¹ G. Cottin,³⁰ G. Cowan,⁸⁰ B. E. Cox,⁸⁷ K. Cranmer,¹¹² S. J. Crawley,⁵⁶ R. A. Creager,¹²⁴ G. Cree,³¹ S. Crépe-Renaudin,⁵⁸ F. Crescioli,⁸³ W. A. Cribbs,^{148a,148b} M. Cristinziani,²³ V. Croft,¹¹² G. Crosetti,^{40a,40b} A. Cueto,⁸⁵ T. Cuhadar Donszelmann,¹⁴¹ A. R. Cukierman,¹⁴⁵ J. Cummings,¹⁷⁹ M. Curatolo,⁵⁰ J. Cúth,⁸⁶ S. Czekierda,⁴² P. Czodrowski,³² G. D'amen,^{22a,22b} S. D'Auria,⁵⁶ L. D'eraimo,⁸³ M. 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- M. Dunford,^{60a} A. Duperrin,⁸⁸ H. Duran Yildiz,^{4a} M. Düren,⁵⁵ A. Durglishvili,^{54b} D. Duschinger,⁴⁷ B. Dutta,⁴⁵ D. Duvnjak,¹ M. Dyndal,⁴⁵ B. S. Dziedzic,⁴² C. Eckardt,⁴⁵ K. M. Ecker,¹⁰³ R. C. Edgar,⁹² T. Eifert,³² G. Eigen,¹⁵ K. Einsweiler,¹⁶ T. Ekelof,¹⁶⁸ M. El Kacimi,^{137c} R. El Kosseifi,⁸⁸ V. Ellajosyula,⁸⁸ M. Ellert,¹⁶⁸ S. Elles,⁵ F. Ellinghaus,¹⁷⁸ A. A. Elliot,¹⁷² N. Ellis,³² J. Elmsheuser,²⁷ M. Elsing,³² D. Emelianov,¹³³ Y. Enari,¹⁵⁷ J. S. Ennis,¹⁷³ M. B. Epland,⁴⁸ J. Erdmann,⁴⁶ A. Ereditato,¹⁸ M. Ernst,²⁷ S. Errede,¹⁶⁹ M. Escalier,¹¹⁹ C. Escobar,¹⁷⁰ B. Esposito,⁵⁰ O. Estrada Pastor,¹⁷⁰ A. I. Etiennevre,¹³⁸ E. Etzion,¹⁵⁵ H. Evans,⁶⁴ A. Ezhilov,¹²⁵ M. Ezzi,^{137e} F. Fabbri,^{22a,22b} L. Fabbri,^{22a,22b} V. Fabiani,¹⁰⁸ G. Facini,⁸¹ R. M. Fakhruddinov,¹³² S. Falciano,^{134a} R. J. Falla,⁸¹ J. Faltova,³² Y. Fang,^{35a} M. Fanti,^{94a,94b} A. Farbin,⁸ A. Farilla,^{136a} C. Farina,¹²⁷ E. M. Farina,^{123a,123b} T. Farooque,⁹³ S. Farrell,¹⁶ S. M. Farrington,¹⁷³ P. Farthouat,³² F. Fassi,^{137e} P. Fassnacht,³² D. Fassoulitis,⁹ M. Faucci Giannelli,⁴⁹ A. Favareto,^{53a,53b} W. J. Fawcett,¹²² L. Fayard,¹¹⁹ O. L. Fedin,^{125,q} W. Fedorko,¹⁷¹ S. Feigl,¹²¹ L. Feligioni,⁸⁸ C. Feng,^{36b} E. J. Feng,³² M. J. Fenton,⁵⁶ A. B. Fenyuk,¹³² L. Feremenga,⁸ P. Fernandez Martinez,¹⁷⁰ J. Ferrando,⁴⁵ A. Ferrari,¹⁶⁸ P. Ferrari,¹⁰⁹ R. Ferrari,^{123a} D. E. Ferreira de Lima,^{60b} A. Ferrer,¹⁷⁰ D. Ferrere,⁵² C. Ferretti,⁹² F. Fiedler,⁸⁶ A. Filipčić,⁷⁸ M. Filipuzzi,⁴⁵ F. Filthaut,¹⁰⁸ M. Fincke-Keeler,¹⁷² K. D. Finelli,²⁴ M. C. N. Fiolhais,^{128a,128c,r} L. Fiorini,¹⁷⁰ A. Fischer,² C. Fischer,¹³ J. Fischer,¹⁷⁸ W. C. Fisher,⁹³ N. Flaschel,⁴⁵ I. Fleck,¹⁴³ P. Fleischmann,⁹² R. R. M. Fletcher,¹²⁴ T. Flick,¹⁷⁸ B. M. Flierl,¹⁰² L. R. Flores Castillo,^{62a} M. J. Flowerdew,¹⁰³ G. T. Forcolin,⁸⁷ A. Formica,¹³⁸ F. A. Förster,¹³ A. Forti,⁸⁷ A. G. Foster,¹⁹ D. Fournier,¹¹⁹ H. Fox,⁷⁵ S. Fracchia,¹⁴¹ P. Francavilla,⁸³ M. Franchini,^{22a,22b} S. Franchino,^{60a} D. Francis,³² L. Franconi,¹²¹ M. Franklin,⁵⁹ M. Frate,¹⁶⁶ M. Fraternali,^{123a,123b} D. Freeborn,⁸¹ S. M. Fressard-Batraneanu,³² B. Freund,⁹⁷ D. Froidevaux,³² J. A. Frost,¹²² C. Fukunaga,¹⁵⁸ T. Fusayasu,¹⁰⁴ J. Fuster,¹⁷⁰ O. Gabizon,¹⁵⁴ A. Gabrielli,^{22a,22b} A. Gabrielli,¹⁶ G. P. Gach,^{41a} S. Gadatsch,³² S. Gadomski,⁸⁰ G. Gagliardi,^{53a,53b} L. G. Gagnon,⁹⁷ C. Galea,¹⁰⁸ B. Galhardo,^{128a,128c} E. J. Gallas,¹²² B. J. Gallop,¹³³ P. Gallus,¹³⁰ G. Galster,³⁹ K. K. Gan,¹¹³ S. Ganguly,³⁷ Y. Gao,⁷⁷ Y. S. Gao,^{145,g} F. M. Garay Walls,^{34a} C. García,¹⁷⁰ J. E. García Navarro,¹⁷⁰ J. A. García Pascual,^{35a} M. Garcia-Sciveres,¹⁶ R. W. Gardner,³³ N. Garelli,¹⁴⁵ V. Garonne,¹²¹ A. Gascon Bravo,⁴⁵ K. Gasnikova,⁴⁵ C. Gatti,⁵⁰ A. Gaudiello,^{53a,53b} G. Gaudio,^{123a} I. L. Gavrilenko,⁹⁸ C. Gay,¹⁷¹ G. Gaycken,²³ E. N. Gazis,¹⁰ C. N. P. Gee,¹³³ J. Geisen,⁵⁷ M. Geisen,⁸⁶ M. P. Geisler,^{60a} K. Gellerstedt,^{148a,148b} C. Gemme,⁵⁸ M. H. Genest,⁹² S. Gentile,^{134a,134b} C. Gentsos,¹⁵⁶ S. George,⁸⁰ D. Gerbaudo,¹³ G. Geßner,⁴⁶ S. Ghasemi,¹⁴³ M. Ghneimat,²³ B. Giacobbe,^{22a} S. Giagu,^{134a,134b} N. Giangiacomi,^{22a,22b} P. Giannetti,^{126a,126b} S. M. Gibson,⁸⁰ M. Gignac,¹⁷¹ M. Gilchriese,¹⁶ D. Gillberg,³¹ G. Gilles,¹⁷⁸ D. M. Gingrich,^{3,d} M. P. Giordani,^{167a,167c} F. M. Giorgi,^{22a} P. F. Giraud,¹³⁸ P. Giromini,⁵⁹ G. Giugliarelli,^{167a,167c} D. Giugni,^{94a} F. Giulì,¹²² C. Giuliani,¹⁰³ M. Giulini,^{60b} B. K. Gjeltsten,¹²¹ S. Gkaitatzis,¹⁵⁶ I. Gkialas,^{9,8} E. L. Gkoukousis,¹³ P. Gkoutoumis,¹⁰ L. K. Gladilin,¹⁰¹ C. Glasman,⁸⁵ J. Glatzer,¹³ P. C. F. Glaysheer,⁴⁵ A. Glazov,⁴⁵ M. Goblirsch-Kolb,²⁵ J. Godlewski,⁴² S. Goldfarb,⁹¹ T. Golling,⁵² D. Golubkov,¹³² A. Gomes,^{128a,128b,128d} R. Gonçalves,^{128a} R. Goncalves Gama,^{26a} J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa,¹³⁸ G. Gonella,⁵¹ L. Gonella,¹⁹ A. Gongadze,⁶⁸ J. L. Gonski,⁵⁹ S. González de la Hoz,¹⁷⁰ S. Gonzalez-Sevilla,⁵² L. Goossens,³² P. A. Gorbounov,⁹⁹ H. A. Gordon,²⁷ I. Gorelov,¹⁰⁷ B. Gorini,³² E. Gorini,^{76a,76b} A. Gorišek,⁷⁸ A. T. Goshaw,⁴⁸ C. Gössling,⁴⁶ M. I. Gostkin,⁶⁸ C. A. Gottardo,²³ C. R. Goudet,¹¹⁹ D. Goujdami,^{137c} A. G. Goussiou,¹⁴⁰ N. Govender,^{147b,t} E. Gozani,¹⁵⁴ I. Grabowska-Bold,^{41a} P. O. J. Gradin,¹⁶⁸ J. Gramling,¹⁶⁶ E. Gramstad,¹²¹ S. Grancagnolo,¹⁷ V. Gratchev,¹²⁵ P. M. Gravila,^{28f} C. Gray,⁵⁶ H. M. Gray,¹⁶ Z. D. Greenwood,^{82,u} C. Grefe,²³ K. Gregersen,⁸¹ I. M. Gregor,⁴⁵ P. Grenier,¹⁴⁵ K. Grevtsov,⁵ J. Griffiths,⁸ A. A. Grillo,¹³⁹ K. Grimm,⁷⁵ S. Grinstein,^{13,v} Ph. Gris,³⁷ J.-F. Grivaz,¹¹⁹ S. Groh,⁸⁶ E. Gross,¹⁷⁵ J. Grosse-Knetter,⁵⁷ G. C. Grossi,⁸² Z. J. Grout,⁸¹ A. Grummer,¹⁰⁷ L. Guan,⁹² W. Guan,¹⁷⁶ J. Guenther,³² F. Guescini,^{163a} D. Guest,¹⁶⁶ O. Gueta,¹⁵⁵ B. Gui,¹¹³ E. Guido,^{53a,53b} T. Guillemin,⁵ S. Guindon,³² U. Gul,⁵⁶ C. Gumpert,³² J. Guo,^{36c} W. Guo,⁹² Y. Guo,^{36a,w} R. Gupta,⁴³ S. Gurbuz,^{20a} G. Gustavino,¹¹⁵ B. J. Gutelman,¹⁵⁴ P. Gutierrez,¹¹⁵ N. G. Gutierrez Ortiz,⁸¹ C. Gutsche,⁸¹ C. Guyot,¹³⁸ M. P. Guzik,^{41a} C. Gwenlan,¹²² C. B. Gwilliam,⁷⁷ A. Haas,¹¹² C. Haber,¹⁶ H. K. Hadavand,⁸ N. Haddad,^{137e} A. Hadeef,⁸⁸ S. Hageböck,²³ M. Hagihara,¹⁶⁴ H. Hakobyan,^{180,*} M. Haleem,⁴⁵ J. Haley,¹¹⁶ G. Halladjian,⁹³ G. D. Hallewell,⁸⁸ K. Hamacher,¹⁷⁸ P. Hamal,¹¹⁷ K. Hamano,¹⁷² A. Hamilton,^{147a} G. N. Hamity,¹⁴¹ P. G. Hamnett,⁴⁵ L. Han,^{36a} S. Han,^{35a} K. Hanagaki,^{69,x} K. Hanawa,¹⁵⁷ M. Hance,¹³⁹ D. M. Handl,¹⁰² B. Haney,¹²⁴ P. Hanke,^{60a} J. B. Hansen,³⁹ J. D. Hansen,³⁹ M. C. Hansen,²³ P. H. Hansen,³⁹ K. Hara,¹⁶⁴ A. S. Hard,¹⁷⁶ T. Harenberg,¹⁷⁸ F. Hariri,¹¹⁹ S. Harkusha,⁹⁵ P. F. Harrison,¹⁷³ N. M. Hartmann,¹⁰² Y. Hasegawa,¹⁴² A. Hasib,⁴⁹ S. Hassani,¹³⁸ S. Haug,¹⁸ R. Hauser,⁹³ L. Hauswald,⁴⁷ L. B. Havener,³⁸ M. Havranek,¹³⁰ C. M. Hawkes,¹⁹ R. J. Hawkins,³² D. Hayakawa,¹⁵⁹ D. Hayden,⁹³ C. P. Hays,¹²² J. M. Hays,⁷⁹ H. S. Hayward,⁷⁷ S. J. Haywood,¹³³ S. J. Head,¹⁹ T. Heck,⁸⁶ V. Hedberg,⁸⁴ L. Heelan,⁸ S. Heer,²³ K. K. Heidegger,⁵¹ S. Heim,⁴⁵ T. Heim,¹⁶ B. Heinemann,^{45,y} J. J. Heinrich,¹⁰² L. Heinrich,¹¹² C. Heinz,⁵⁵ J. Hejbal,¹²⁹ L. Helary,³² A. Held,¹⁷¹ S. Hellman,^{148a,148b} C. Helsens,³² R. C. W. Henderson,⁷⁵ Y. Heng,¹⁷⁶ S. Henkelmann,¹⁷¹ A. M. Henriques Correia,³² S. Henrot-Versille,¹¹⁹ G. H. Herbert,¹⁷ H. Herde,²⁵ V. Herget,¹⁷⁷ Y. Hernández Jiménez,^{147c} H. Herr,⁸⁶ G. Herten,⁵¹ R. Hertenberger,¹⁰² L. Hervas,³² T. C. Herwig,¹²⁴ G. G. Hesketh,⁸¹ N. P. Hessey,^{163a} J. W. Hetherly,⁴³ S. Higashino,⁶⁹ E. Higón-Rodriguez,¹⁷⁰ K. Hildebrand,³³ E. Hill,¹⁷² J. C. Hill,³⁰ K. H. Hiller,⁴⁵ S. J. Hillier,¹⁹ M. Hils,⁴⁷ I. Hinchliffe,¹⁶ M. Hirose,⁵¹ D. Hirschbuehl,¹⁷⁸ B. Hiti,⁷⁸ O. Hladik,¹²⁹ D. R. Hlaluku,^{147c} X. Hoad,⁴⁹ J. Hobbs,¹⁵⁰ N. Hod,^{163a} M. C. Hodgkinson,¹⁴¹ P. Hodgson,¹⁴¹ A. Hoecker,³² M. R. Hoferkamp,¹⁰⁷ F. Hoenig,¹⁰² D. Hohn,²³ T. R. Holmes,³³ M. Homann,⁴⁶ S. Honda,¹⁶⁴ T. Honda,⁶⁹ T. M. Hong,¹²⁷ B. H. Hooberman,¹⁶⁹ W. H. Hopkins,¹¹⁸ Y. Horii,¹⁰⁵ A. J. Horton,¹⁴⁴ J.-Y. Hostachy,⁵⁸ A. Hostiuc,¹⁴⁰ S. Hou,¹⁵³ A. Hoummada,^{137a} J. Howarth,⁸⁷ J. Hoya,⁷⁴ M. Hrabovsky,¹¹⁷ J. Hrdinka,³² I. Hristova,¹⁷ J. Hrivnac,¹¹⁹ T. Hryn'ova,⁵ A. Hrynevich,⁹⁶ P. J. Hsu,⁶³ S.-C. Hsu,¹⁴⁰ Q. Hu,²⁷ S. Hu,^{36c} Y. Huang,^{35a} Z. Hubacek,¹³⁰ F. Hubaut,⁸⁸ F. Huegging,²³ T. B. Huffman,¹²² E. W. Hughes,³⁸ M. Huhtinen,³² R. F. H. Hunter,³¹ P. Huo,¹⁵⁰ N. Huseynov,^{68,b} J. Huston,⁹³ J. Huth,⁵⁹ R. Hyneman,⁹² G. Iacobucci,⁵² G. Iakovidis,²⁷ I. Ibragimov,¹⁴³

- L. Iconomidou-Fayard,¹¹⁹ Z. Idrissi,^{137e} P. Iengo,³² O. Igonkina,^{109,z} T. Iizawa,¹⁷⁴ Y. Ikegami,⁶⁹ M. Ikeno,⁶⁹ Y. Ilchenko,^{11,aa} D. Iliadis,¹⁵⁶ N. Ilic,¹⁴⁵ F. Iltzsche,⁴⁷ G. Introzzi,^{123a,123b} P. Ioannou,^{9,*} M. Iodice,^{136a} K. Iordanidou,³⁸ V. Ippolito,⁵⁹ M. F. Isacson,¹⁶⁸ N. Ishijima,¹²⁰ M. Ishino,¹⁵⁷ M. Ishitsuka,¹⁵⁹ C. Issever,¹²² S. Istin,^{20a} F. Ito,¹⁶⁴ J. M. Iturbe Ponce,^{62a} R. Iuppa,^{162a,162b} H. Iwasaki,⁶⁹ J. M. Izen,⁴⁴ V. Izzo,^{106a} S. Jabbar,³ P. Jackson,¹ R. M. Jacobs,²³ V. Jain,² K. B. Jakobi,⁸⁶ K. Jakobs,⁵¹ S. Jakobsen,⁶⁵ T. Jakoubek,¹²⁹ D. O. Jamin,¹¹⁶ D. K. Jana,⁸² R. Jansky,⁵² J. Janssen,²³ M. Janus,⁵⁷ P. A. Janus,^{41a} G. Jarlskog,⁸⁴ N. Javadov,^{68,b} T. Javůrek,⁵¹ M. Javurkova,⁵¹ F. Jeanneau,¹³⁸ L. Jeanty,¹⁶ J. Jejelava,^{54a,ab} A. Jelinskas,¹⁷³ P. Jenni,^{51,ac} C. Jeske,¹⁷³ S. Jézéquel,⁵ H. Ji,¹⁷⁶ J. Jia,¹⁵⁰ H. Jiang,⁶⁷ Y. Jiang,^{36a} Z. Jiang,¹⁴⁵ S. Jiggins,⁸¹ J. Jimenez Pena,¹⁷⁰ S. Jin,^{35b} A. Jinaru,^{28b} O. Jinnouchi,¹⁵⁹ H. Jivan,^{147c} P. Johansson,¹⁴¹ K. A. Johns,⁷ C. A. Johnson,⁶⁴ W. J. Johnson,¹⁴⁰ K. Jon-And,^{148a,148b} R. W. L. Jones,⁷⁵ S. D. Jones,¹⁵¹ S. Jones,⁷ T. J. Jones,⁷⁷ J. Jongmanns,^{60a} P. M. Jorge,^{128a,128b} J. Jovicevic,^{163a} X. Ju,¹⁷⁶ A. Juste Rozas,^{13,v} M. K. Köhler,¹⁷⁵ A. Kaczmarek,⁴² M. Kado,¹¹⁹ H. Kagan,¹¹³ M. Kagan,¹⁴⁵ S. J. Kahn,⁸⁸ T. Kaji,¹⁷⁴ E. Kajomovitz,¹⁵⁴ C. W. Kalderon,⁸⁴ A. Kaluza,⁸⁶ S. Kama,⁴³ A. Kamenshchikov,¹³² N. Kanaya,¹⁵⁷ L. Kanjir,⁷⁸ V. A. Kantserov,¹⁰⁰ J. Kanzaki,⁶⁹ B. Kaplan,¹¹² L. S. Kaplan,¹⁷⁶ D. Kar,^{147c} K. Karakostas,¹⁰ N. Karastathis,¹⁰ M. J. Kareem,^{163b} E. Karentzos,¹⁰ S. N. Karpov,⁶⁸ Z. M. Karpova,⁶⁸ K. Karthik,¹¹² V. Kartvelishvili,⁷⁵ A. N. Karyukhin,¹³² K. Kasahara,¹⁶⁴ L. Kashif,¹⁷⁶ R. D. Kass,¹¹³ A. Kastanas,¹⁴⁹ Y. Kataoka,¹⁵⁷ C. Kato,¹⁵⁷ A. Katre,⁵² J. Katzy,⁴⁵ K. Kawade,⁷⁰ K. Kawagoe,⁷³ T. Kawamoto,¹⁵⁷ G. Kawamura,⁵⁷ E. F. Kay,⁷⁷ V. F. Kazanin,^{111,c} R. Keeler,¹⁷² R. Kehoe,⁴³ J. S. Keller,³¹ E. Kellermann,⁸⁴ J. J. Kempster,⁸⁰ J. Kendrick,¹⁹ H. Keoshkerian,¹⁶¹ O. Kepka,¹²⁹ B. P. Kerševan,⁷⁸ S. Kersten,¹⁷⁸ R. A. Keyes,⁹⁰ M. Khader,¹⁶⁹ F. Khalil-zada,¹² A. Khanov,¹¹⁶ A. G. Kharlamov,^{111,c} T. Kharlamova,^{111,c} A. Khodinov,¹⁶⁰ T. J. Khoo,⁵² V. Khovanskii,^{99,*} E. Khramov,⁶⁸ J. Khubua,^{54b,ad} S. Kido,⁷⁰ C. R. Kilby,⁸⁰ H. Y. Kim,⁸ S. H. Kim,¹⁶⁴ Y. K. Kim,³³ N. Kimura,¹⁵⁶ O. M. Kind,¹⁷ B. T. King,⁷⁷ D. Kirchmeier,⁴⁷ J. Kirk,¹³³ A. E. Kiryunin,¹⁰³ T. Kishimoto,¹⁵⁷ D. Kisielewska,^{41a} V. Kitali,⁴⁵ O. Kivernyk,⁵ E. Kladiva,^{146b} T. Klapdor-Kleingrothaus,⁵¹ M. H. Klein,⁹² M. Klein,⁷⁷ U. Klein,⁷⁷ K. Kleinknecht,⁸⁶ P. Klimek,¹¹⁰ A. Klimentov,²⁷ R. Klingenberg,^{46,*} T. Klingl,²³ T. Klioutchnikova,³² F. F. Klitzner,¹⁰² E.-E. Kluge,^{60a} P. Kluit,¹⁰⁹ S. Kluth,¹⁰³ E. Kneringer,⁶⁵ E. B. F. G. Knoops,⁸⁸ A. Knue,¹⁰³ A. Kobayashi,¹⁵⁷ D. Kobayashi,⁷³ T. Kobayashi,¹⁵⁷ M. Kobel,⁴⁷ M. Kocian,¹⁴⁵ P. Kodys,¹³¹ T. Koffas,³¹ E. Koffeman,¹⁰⁹ N. M. Köhler,¹⁰³ T. Koi,¹⁴⁵ M. Kolb,^{60b} I. Koletsou,⁵ A. A. Komar,^{98,*} T. Kondo,⁶⁹ N. Kondrashova,^{36c} K. Köneke,⁵¹ A. C. König,¹⁰⁸ T. Kono,^{69,ae} R. Konoplich,^{112,af} N. Konstantinidis,⁸¹ B. Konya,⁸⁴ R. Kopeliansky,⁶⁴ S. Koperny,^{41a} A. K. Kopp,⁵¹ K. Korcyl,⁴² K. Kordas,¹⁵⁶ A. Korn,⁸¹ A. A. Korol,^{111,c} I. Korolkov,¹³ E. V. Korolkova,¹⁴¹ O. Kortner,¹⁰³ S. Kortner,¹⁰³ T. Kosek,¹³¹ V. V. Kostyukhin,²³ A. Kotwal,⁴⁸ A. Koulouris,¹⁰ A. Kourkoulis-Charalampidi,^{123a,123b} C. Kourkoulis,⁹ E. Kourlitis,¹⁴¹ V. Kouskoura,²⁷ A. B. Kowalewska,⁴² R. Kowalewski,¹⁷² T. Z. Kowalski,^{41a} C. Kozakai,¹⁵⁷ W. Kozanecki,¹³⁸ A. S. Kozhin,¹³² V. A. Kramarenko,¹⁰¹ G. Kramberger,⁷⁸ D. Krasnopevtsev,¹⁰⁰ M. W. Krasny,⁸³ A. Krasznahorkay,³² D. Krauss,¹⁰³ J. A. Kremer,^{41a} J. Kretschmar,⁷⁷ K. Kreutzfeldt,⁵⁵ P. Krieger,¹⁶¹ K. Krizka,¹⁶ K. Kroeninger,⁴⁶ H. Kroha,¹⁰³ J. Kroll,¹²⁹ J. Kroll,¹²⁴ J. Kroseberg,²³ J. Krstic,¹⁴ U. Kruchonak,⁶⁸ H. Krüger,²³ N. Krumnack,⁶⁷ M. C. Kruse,⁴⁸ T. Kubota,⁹¹ H. Kucuk,⁸¹ S. Kудay,^{4b} J. T. Kuechler,¹⁷⁸ S. Kuehn,³² A. Kugel,^{60a} F. Kuger,¹⁷⁷ T. Kuhl,⁴⁵ V. Kukhtin,⁶⁸ R. Kukla,⁸⁸ Y. Kulchitsky,⁹⁵ S. Kuleshov,^{34b} Y. P. Kulinich,¹⁶⁹ M. Kuna,^{134a,134b} T. Kunigo,⁷¹ A. Kupco,¹²⁹ T. Kupfer,⁴⁶ O. Kuprash,¹⁵⁵ H. Kurashige,⁷⁰ L. L. Kurchaninov,^{163a} Y. A. Kurochkin,⁹⁵ M. G. Kurth,^{35a} E. S. Kuwertz,¹⁷² M. Kuze,¹⁵⁹ J. Kvita,¹¹⁷ T. Kwan,¹⁷² D. Kyriazopoulos,¹⁴¹ A. La Rosa,¹⁰³ J. L. La Rosa Navarro,^{26d} L. La Rotonda,^{40a,40b} F. La Ruffa,^{40a,40b} C. Lacasta,¹⁷⁰ F. Lacava,^{134a,134b} J. Lacey,⁴⁵ D. P. J. Lack,⁸⁷ H. Lacker,¹⁷ D. Lacour,⁸³ E. Ladygin,⁶⁸ R. Lafaye,⁵ B. Laforge,⁸³ T. Lagouri,¹⁷⁹ S. Lai,⁵⁷ S. Lammers,⁶⁴ W. Lampl,⁷ E. Lançon,²⁷ U. Landgraf,⁵¹ M. P. J. Landon,⁷⁹ M. C. Lanfermann,⁵² V. S. Lang,⁴⁵ J. C. Lange,¹³ R. J. Langenberg,³² A. J. Lankford,¹⁶⁶ F. Lanni,²⁷ K. Lantzsch,²³ A. Lanza,^{123a} A. Lapertosa,^{53a,53b} S. Laplace,⁸³ J. F. Laporte,¹³⁸ T. Lari,^{94a} F. Lasagni Manghi,^{22a,22b} M. Lassnig,³² T. S. Lau,^{62a} P. Laurelli,⁵⁰ W. Lavrijsen,¹⁶ A. T. Law,¹³⁹ P. Laycock,⁷⁷ T. Lazovich,⁵⁹ M. Lazzaroni,^{94a,94b} B. Le,⁹¹ O. Le Dortz,⁸³ E. Le Guirriec,⁸⁸ E. P. Le Quilleuc,¹³⁸ M. LeBlanc,¹⁷² T. LeCompte,⁶ F. Ledroit-Guillon,⁵⁸ C. A. Lee,²⁷ G. R. Lee,^{34a} S. C. Lee,¹⁵³ L. Lee,⁵⁹ B. Lefebvre,⁹⁰ G. Lefebvre,⁸³ M. Lefebvre,¹⁷² F. Legger,¹⁰² C. Leggett,¹⁶ G. Lehmann Miotto,³² X. Lei,⁷ W. A. Leight,⁴⁵ M. A. L. Leite,^{26d} R. Leitner,¹³¹ D. Lellouch,¹⁷⁵ B. Lemmer,⁵⁷ K. J. C. Leney,⁸¹ T. Lenz,²³ B. Lenzi,³² R. Leone,⁷ S. Leone,^{126a,126b} C. Leonidopoulos,⁴⁹ G. Lerner,¹⁵¹ C. Leroy,⁹⁷ R. Les,¹⁶¹ A. A. J. Lesage,¹³⁸ C. G. Lester,³⁰ M. Levchenko,¹²⁵ J. Levêque,⁵ D. Levin,⁹² L. J. Levinson,¹⁷⁵ M. Levy,¹⁹ D. Lewis,⁷⁹ B. Li,^{36a,w} Changqiao Li,^{36a} H. Li,¹⁵⁰ L. Li,^{36c} Q. Li,^{35a} Q. Li,^{36a} S. Li,⁴⁸ X. Li,^{36c} Y. Li,¹⁴³ Z. Liang,^{35a} B. Liberti,^{135a} A. Liblong,¹⁶¹ K. Lie,^{62c} J. Liebal,²³ W. Liebig,¹⁵ A. Limosani,¹⁵² K. Lin,⁹³ S. C. Lin,¹⁸² T. H. Lin,⁸⁶ R. A. Linck,⁶⁴ B. E. Lindquist,¹⁵⁰ A. E. Lioni,⁵² E. Lipeles,¹²⁴ A. Lipniacka,¹⁵ M. Lisovsky,^{60b} T. M. Liss,^{169,ag} A. Lister,¹⁷¹ A. M. Litke,¹³⁹ B. Liu,⁹² H. Liu,²⁷ J. K. K. Liu,¹²² J. Liu,^{36b} J. B. Liu,^{36a} K. Liu,⁸⁸ L. Liu,¹⁶⁹ M. Liu,^{36a} Y. L. Liu,^{36a} Y. Liu,^{36a} M. Livan,^{123a,123b} A. Lleres,⁵⁸ J. Llorente Merino,^{35a} S. L. Lloyd,⁷⁹ C. Y. Lo,^{62b} F. Lo Sterzo,⁴³ E. M. Lobodzinska,⁴⁵ P. Loch,⁷ F. K. Loebinger,⁸⁷ A. Loesle,⁵¹ K. M. Loew,²⁵ T. Lohse,¹⁷ K. Lohwasser,¹⁴¹ M. Lokajicek,¹²⁹ B. A. Long,²⁴ J. D. Long,¹⁶⁹ R. E. Long,⁷⁵ L. Longo,^{76a,76b} K. A. Looper,¹¹³ J. A. Lopez,^{34b} I. Lopez Paz,¹³ A. Lopez Solis,⁸³ J. Lorenz,¹⁰² N. Lorenzo Martinez,⁵ M. Losada,²¹ P. J. Lösel,¹⁰² X. Lou,^{35a} A. Lounis,¹¹⁹ J. Love,⁶ P. A. Love,⁷⁵ H. Lu,^{62a} N. Lu,⁹² Y. J. Lu,⁶³ H. J. Lubatti,¹⁴⁰ C. Luci,^{134a,134b} A. Lucotte,⁵⁸ C. Luedtke,⁵¹ F. Luehring,⁶⁴ W. Lukas,⁶⁵ L. Luminari,^{134a} O. Lundberg,^{148a,148b} B. Lund-Jensen,¹⁴⁹ M. S. Lutz,⁸⁹ P. M. Luzi,⁸³ D. Lynn,²⁷ R. Lysak,¹²⁹ E. Lytken,⁸⁴ F. Lyu,^{35a} V. Lyubushkin,⁶⁸ H. Ma,²⁷ L. L. Ma,^{36b} Y. Ma,^{36b} G. Maccarrone,⁵⁰ A. Macchiolo,¹⁰³ C. M. Macdonald,¹⁴¹ B. Maček,⁷⁸ J. Machado Miguens,^{124,128b} D. Madaffari,¹⁷⁰ R. Madar,³⁷ W. F. Mader,⁴⁷ A. Madsen,⁴⁵ N. Madysa,⁴⁷ J. Maeda,⁷⁰ S. Maeland,¹⁵ T. Maeno,²⁷ A. S. Maevskiy,¹⁰¹ V. Magerl,⁵¹ C. Maiani,¹¹⁹ C. Maidantchik,^{26a} T. Maier,¹⁰² A. Maio,^{128a,128b,128d} O. Majersky,^{146a} S. Majewski,¹¹⁸ Y. Makida,⁶⁹ N. Makovec,¹¹⁹ B. Malaescu,⁸³ Pa. Malecki,⁴² V. P. Maleev,¹²⁵ F. Malek,⁵⁸

- U. Mallik,⁶⁶ D. Malon,⁶ C. Malone,³⁰ S. Maltezos,¹⁰ S. Malyukov,³² J. Mamuzic,¹⁷⁰ G. Mancini,⁵⁰ I. Mandić,⁷⁸ J. Maneira,^{128a,128b} L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho,^{26b} J. Manjarres Ramos,⁴⁷ K. H. Mankinen,⁸⁴ A. Mann,¹⁰² A. Manousos,³² B. Mansoulie,¹³⁸ J. D. Mansour,^{35a} R. Mantifel,⁹⁰ M. Mantoani,⁵⁷ S. Manzoni,^{94a,94b} L. Mapelli,³² G. Marceca,²⁹ L. March,⁵² L. Marchese,¹²² G. Marchiori,⁸³ M. Marcisovsky,¹²⁹ C. A. Marin Tobon,³² M. Marjanovic,³⁷ D. E. Marley,⁹² F. Marroquim,^{26a} S. P. Marsden,⁸⁷ Z. Marshall,¹⁶ M. U. F. Martensson,¹⁶⁸ S. Marti-Garcia,¹⁷⁰ C. B. Martin,¹¹³ T. A. Martin,¹⁷³ V. J. Martin,⁴⁹ B. Martin dit Latour,¹⁵ M. Martinez,^{13,v} V. I. Martinez Outschoorn,¹⁶⁹ S. Martin-Haugh,¹³³ V. S. Martoiu,^{28b} A. C. Martyniuk,⁸¹ A. Marzin,³² L. Masetti,⁸⁶ T. Mashimo,¹⁵⁷ R. Mashinistov,⁹⁸ J. Masik,⁸⁷ A. L. Maslennikov,^{111,c} L. H. Mason,⁹¹ L. Massa,^{135a,135b} P. Mastrandrea,⁵ A. Mastroberardino,^{40a,40b} T. Masubuchi,¹⁵⁷ P. Mättig,¹⁷⁸ J. Maurer,^{28b} S. J. Maxfield,⁷⁷ D. A. Maximov,^{111,c} R. Mazini,¹⁵³ I. Maznas,¹⁵⁶ S. M. Mazza,^{94a,94b} N. C. Mc Fadden,¹⁰⁷ G. Mc Goldrick,¹⁶¹ S. P. Mc Kee,⁹² A. McCann,⁹² R. L. McCarthy,¹⁵⁰ T. G. McCarthy,¹⁰³ L. I. McClymont,⁸¹ E. F. McDonald,⁹¹ J. A. Mcfayden,³² G. Mchedlidze,⁵⁷ S. J. McMahon,¹³³ P. C. McNamara,⁹¹ C. J. McNicol,¹⁷³ R. A. McPherson,^{172,o} S. Meehan,¹⁴⁰ T. J. Megy,⁵¹ S. Mehlhase,¹⁰² A. Mehta,⁷⁷ T. Meideck,⁵⁸ K. Meier,^{60a} B. Meirose,⁴⁴ D. Melini,^{170,ah} B. R. Mellado Garcia,^{147c} J. D. Mellenthin,⁵⁷ M. Melo,^{146a} F. Meloni,¹⁸ A. Melzer,²³ S. B. Menary,⁸⁷ L. Meng,⁷⁷ X. T. Meng,⁹² A. Mengarelli,^{22a,22b} S. Menke,¹⁰³ E. Meoni,^{40a,40b} S. Mergelmeyer,¹⁷ C. Merlassino,¹⁸ P. Mermod,⁵² L. Merola,^{106a,106b} C. Meroni,^{94a} F. S. Merriitt,³³ A. Messina,^{134a,134b} J. Metcalfe,⁶ A. S. Mete,¹⁶⁶ C. Meyer,¹²⁴ J.-P. Meyer,¹³⁸ J. Meyer,¹⁰⁹ H. Meyer Zu Theenhausen,^{60a} F. Miano,¹⁵¹ R. P. Middleton,¹³³ S. Miglioranza,^{53a,53b} L. Mijović,⁴⁹ G. Mikenberg,¹⁷⁵ M. Mikestikova,¹²⁹ M. Mikuž,⁷⁸ M. Milesi,⁹¹ A. Milic,¹⁶¹ D. A. Millar,⁷⁹ D. W. Miller,³³ C. Mills,⁴⁹ A. Milov,¹⁷⁵ D. A. Milstead,^{148a,148b} A. A. Minaenko,¹³² Y. Minami,¹⁵⁷ I. A. Minashvili,^{54b} A. I. Mincer,¹¹² B. Mindur,^{41a} M. Mineev,⁶⁸ Y. Minegishi,¹⁵⁷ Y. Ming,¹⁷⁶ L. M. Mir,¹³ A. Mirto,^{76a,76b} K. P. Mistry,¹²⁴ T. Mitani,¹⁷⁴ J. Mitrevski,¹⁰² V. A. Mitsou,¹⁷⁰ A. Miucci,¹⁸ P. S. Miyagawa,¹⁴¹ A. Mizukami,⁶⁹ J. U. Mjörnmark,⁸⁴ T. Mkrtchyan,¹⁸⁰ M. Mlynarikova,¹³¹ T. Moa,^{148a,148b} K. Mochizuki,⁹⁷ P. Mogg,⁵¹ S. Mohapatra,³⁸ S. Molander,^{148a,148b} R. Moles-Valls,²³ M. C. Mondragon,⁹³ K. Mönig,⁴⁵ J. Monk,³⁹ E. Monnier,⁸⁸ A. Montalbano,¹⁵⁰ J. Montejo Berlingen,³² F. Monticelli,⁷⁴ S. Monzani,^{94a,94b} R. W. Moore,³ N. Morange,¹¹⁹ D. Moreno,²¹ M. Moreno Llacer,³² P. Moretti,^{53a} S. Morgenstern,³² D. Mori,¹⁴⁴ T. Mori,¹⁵⁷ M. Morii,⁵⁹ M. Morinaga,¹⁷⁴ V. Morisbak,¹²¹ A. K. Morley,³² G. Mornacchi,³² J. D. Morris,⁷⁹ L. Morvaj,¹⁵⁰ P. Moschovakos,¹⁰ M. Mosidze,^{54b} H. J. Moss,¹⁴¹ J. Moss,^{145,ai} K. Motohashi,¹⁵⁹ R. Mount,¹⁴⁵ E. Mountricha,²⁷ E. J. W. Moyse,³ S. Muanza,⁸⁸ F. Mueller,¹⁰³ J. Mueller,¹²⁷ R. S. P. Mueller,¹⁰² D. Muenstermann,⁷⁵ P. Mullen,⁵⁶ G. A. Mullier,¹⁸ F. J. Munoz Sanchez,⁸⁷ W. J. Murray,^{173,133} H. Musheghyan,³² M. Muškinja,⁷⁸ A. G. Myagkov,^{132,aj} M. Myska,¹³⁰ B. P. Nachman,¹⁶ O. Nackenhorst,⁵² K. Nagai,¹²² R. Nagai,^{69,ae} K. Nagano,⁶⁹ Y. Nagasaka,⁶¹ K. Nagata,¹⁶⁴ M. Nagel,⁵¹ E. Nagy,⁸⁸ A. M. Nairz,³² Y. Nakahama,¹⁰⁵ K. Nakamura,⁶⁹ T. Nakamura,¹⁵⁷ I. Nakano,¹¹⁴ R. F. Naranjo Garcia,⁴⁵ R. Narayan,¹¹ D. I. Narrias Villar,^{60a} I. Naryshkin,¹²⁵ T. Naumann,⁴⁵ G. Navarro,²¹ R. Nayyar,⁷ H. A. Neal,⁹² P. Yu. Nechaeva,⁹⁸ T. J. Neep,¹³⁸ A. Negri,^{123a,123b} M. Negrini,^{22a} S. Nektarijevic,¹⁰⁸ C. Nellist,⁵⁷ A. Nelson,¹⁶⁶ M. E. Nelson,¹²² S. Nemecek,¹²⁹ P. Nemethy,¹¹² M. Nessi,^{32,ak} M. S. Neubauer,¹⁶⁹ M. Neumann,¹⁷⁸ P. R. Newman,¹⁹ T. Y. Ng,^{62c} T. Nguyen Manh,⁹⁷ R. B. Nickerson,¹²² R. Nicolaidou,¹³⁸ J. Nielsen,¹³⁹ N. Nikiforou,¹¹ V. Nikolaenko,^{132,aj} I. Nikolic-Audit,⁸³ K. Nikolopoulos,¹⁹ J. K. Nilsen,¹²¹ P. Nilsson,²⁷ Y. Ninomiya,⁶⁹ A. Nisati,^{134a} N. Nishu,^{36c} R. Nisius,¹⁰³ I. Nitsche,⁴⁶ T. Nitta,¹⁷⁴ T. Nobe,¹⁵⁷ Y. Noguchi,⁷¹ M. Nomachi,¹²⁰ I. Nomidis,³¹ M. A. Nomura,²⁷ T. Nooney,⁷⁹ M. Nordberg,³² N. Norjoharuddeen,¹²² O. Novgorodova,⁴⁷ M. Nozaki,⁶⁹ L. Nozka,¹¹⁷ K. Ntekas,¹⁶⁶ E. Nurse,⁸¹ F. Nuti,⁹¹ K. O'Connor,²⁵ D. C. O'Neil,¹⁴⁴ A. A. O'Rourke,⁴⁵ V. O'Shea,⁵⁶ F. G. Oakham,^{31,d} H. Oberlack,¹⁰³ T. Obermann,²³ J. Ocariz,⁸³ A. Ochi,⁷⁰ I. Ochoa,³⁸ J. P. Ochoa-Ricoux,^{34a} S. Oda,⁷³ S. Odaka,⁶⁹ A. Oh,⁸⁷ S. H. Oh,⁴⁸ C. C. Ohm,¹⁴⁹ H. Ohman,¹⁶⁸ H. Oide,^{53a,53b} H. Okawa,¹⁶⁴ Y. Okumura,¹⁵⁷ T. Okuyama,⁶⁹ A. Olariu,^{28b} L. F. Oleiro Seabra,^{128a} S. A. Olivares Pino,^{34a} D. Oliveira Damazio,²⁷ A. Olszewski,⁴² J. Olszowska,⁴² A. Onofre,^{128a,128e} K. Onogi,¹⁰⁵ P. U. E. Onyisi,^{11,aa} H. Oppen,¹²¹ M. J. Oreglia,³³ Y. Oren,¹⁵⁵ D. Orestano,^{136a,136b} N. Orlando,^{62b} R. S. Orr,¹⁶¹ B. Osculati,^{53a,53b,*} R. Ospanov,^{36a} G. Otero y Garzon,²⁹ H. Otono,⁷³ M. Ouchrif,^{137d} F. Ould-Saada,¹²¹ A. Ouraou,¹³⁸ K. P. Oussoren,¹⁰⁹ Q. Ouyang,^{35a} M. Owen,⁵⁶ R. E. Owen,¹⁹ V. E. Ozcan,^{20a} N. Ozturk,⁸ K. Pachal,¹⁴⁴ A. Pacheco Pages,¹³ L. Pacheco Rodriguez,¹³⁸ C. Padilla Aranda,¹³ S. Pagan Griso,¹⁶ M. Paganini,¹⁷⁹ F. Paige,²⁷ G. Palacino,⁶⁴ S. Palazzo,^{40a,40b} S. Palestini,³² M. Palka,^{41b} D. Pallin,³⁷ E. St. Panagiotopoulou,¹⁰ I. Panagoulas,¹⁰ C. E. Pandini,⁵² J. G. Panduro Vazquez,⁸⁰ P. Pani,³² S. Panitkin,²⁷ D. Pantea,^{28b} L. Paolozzi,⁵² Th. D. Papadopoulou,¹⁰ K. Papageorgiou,^{9,s} A. Paramonov,⁶ D. Paredes Hernandez,¹⁷⁹ A. J. Parker,⁷⁵ M. A. Parker,³⁰ K. A. Parker,⁴⁵ F. Parodi,^{53a,53b} J. A. Parsons,³⁸ U. Parzefall,⁵¹ V. R. Pascuzzi,¹⁶¹ J. M. Pasner,¹³⁹ E. Pasqualucci,^{134a} S. Passaggio,^{53a} Fr. Pastore,⁸⁰ S. Patariaia,⁸⁶ J. R. Pater,⁸⁷ T. Pauly,³² B. Pearson,¹⁰³ S. Pedraza Lopez,¹⁷⁰ R. Pedro,^{128a,128b} S. V. Peleganchuk,^{111,c} O. Penc,¹²⁹ C. Peng,^{35a} H. Peng,^{36a} J. Penwell,⁶⁴ B. S. Peralva,^{26b} M. M. Perego,¹³⁸ D. V. Perepelitsa,²⁷ F. Peri,¹⁷ L. Perini,^{94a,94b} H. Pernegger,³² S. Perrella,^{106a,106b} R. Peschke,⁴⁵ V. D. Peshekhonov,^{68,*} K. Peters,⁴⁵ R. F. Y. Peters,⁸⁷ B. A. Petersen,³² T. C. Petersen,³⁹ E. Petit,⁵⁸ A. Petridis,¹ C. Petridou,¹⁵⁶ P. Petroff,¹¹⁹ E. Petrolo,^{134a} M. Petrov,¹²² F. Petrucci,^{136a,136b} N. E. Pettersson,⁸⁹ A. Peyaud,¹³⁸ R. Pezoa,^{34b} F. H. Phillips,⁹³ P. W. Phillips,¹³³ G. Piacquadio,¹⁵⁰ E. Pianori,¹⁷³ A. Picazio,⁸⁹ M. A. Pickering,¹²² R. Piegaia,²⁹ J. E. Pilcher,³³ A. D. Pilkington,⁸⁷ M. Pinamonti,^{135a,135b} J. L. Pinfold,³ H. Pirumov,⁴⁵ M. Pitt,¹⁷⁵ L. Plazak,^{146a} M.-A. Pleier,²⁷ V. Pleskot,⁸⁶ E. Plotnikova,⁶⁸ D. Pluth,⁶⁷ P. Podberezko,¹¹¹ R. Poettgen,⁸⁴ R. Poggi,^{123a,123b} L. Poggioli,¹¹⁹ I. Pogrebnyak,⁹³ D. Pohl,²³ I. Pokharel,⁵⁷ G. Polesello,^{123a} A. Poley,⁴⁵ A. Policicchio,^{40a,40b} R. Polifka,³² A. Polini,^{22a} C. S. Pollard,⁵⁶ V. Polychronakos,²⁷ K. Pommès,³² D. Ponomarenko,¹⁰⁰ L. Pontecorvo,^{134a} G. A. Popeneciu,^{28d} D. M. Portillo Quintero,⁸³ S. Pospisil,¹³⁰ K. Potamianos,⁴⁵ I. N. Potrap,⁶⁸ C. J. Potter,³⁰ H. Potti,¹¹ T. Poulsen,⁸⁴ J. Poveda,³² M. E. Pozo Astigarraga,³² P. Pralavorio,⁸⁸ A. Pranko,¹⁶ S. Prell,⁶⁷ D. Price,⁸⁷ M. Primavera,^{76a} S. Prince,⁹⁰ N. Proklova,¹⁰⁰ K. Prokofiev,^{62c} F. Prokoshin,^{34b}

- S. Protopopescu,²⁷ J. Proudfoot,⁶ M. Przybycien,^{41a} A. Puri,¹⁶⁹ P. Puzo,¹¹⁹ J. Qian,⁹² G. Qin,⁵⁶ Y. Qin,⁸⁷ A. Quadt,⁵⁷ M. Queitsch-Maitland,⁴⁵ D. Quilty,⁵⁶ S. Raddum,¹²¹ V. Radeka,²⁷ V. Radescu,¹²² S. K. Radhakrishnan,¹⁵⁰ P. Radloff,¹¹⁸ P. Rados,⁹¹ F. Ragusa,^{94a,94b} G. Rahal,¹⁸¹ J. A. Raine,⁸⁷ S. Rajagopalan,²⁷ C. Rangel-Smith,¹⁶⁸ T. Rashid,¹¹⁹ S. Raspopov,⁵ M. G. Ratti,^{94a,94b} D. M. Rauch,⁴⁵ F. Rauscher,¹⁰² S. Rave,⁸⁶ I. Ravinovich,¹⁷⁵ J. H. Rawling,⁸⁷ M. Raymond,³² A. L. Read,¹²¹ N. P. Readioff,⁵⁸ M. Reale,^{76a,76b} D. M. Rebuzzi,^{123a,123b} A. Redelbach,¹⁷⁷ G. Redlinger,²⁷ R. Reece,¹³⁹ R. G. Reed,^{147c} K. Reeves,⁴⁴ L. Rehnisch,¹⁷ J. Reichert,¹²⁴ A. Reiss,⁸⁶ C. Rembser,³² H. Ren,^{35a} M. Rescigno,^{134a} S. Resconi,^{94a} E. D. Resseguie,¹²⁴ S. Rettie,¹⁷¹ E. Reynolds,¹⁹ O. L. Rezanova,^{111,c} P. Reznicek,¹³¹ R. Rezvani,⁹⁷ R. Richter,¹⁰³ S. Richter,⁸¹ E. Richter-Was,^{41b} O. Ricken,²³ M. Ridel,⁸³ P. Rieck,¹⁰³ C. J. Riegel,¹⁷⁸ J. Rieger,⁵⁷ O. Rifki,¹¹⁵ M. Rijssenbeek,¹⁵⁰ A. Rimoldi,^{123a,123b} M. Rimoldi,¹⁸ L. Rinaldi,^{22a} G. Ripellino,¹⁴⁹ B. Ristić,³² E. Ritsch,³² I. Riu,¹³ F. Rizatdinova,¹¹⁶ E. Rizvi,⁷⁹ C. Rizzi,¹³ R. T. Roberts,⁸⁷ S. H. Robertson,^{90,o} A. Robichaud-Veronneau,⁹⁰ D. Robinson,³⁰ J. E. M. Robinson,⁴⁵ A. Robson,⁵⁶ E. Rocco,⁸⁶ C. Roda,^{126a,126b} Y. Rodina,^{88,al} S. Rodriguez Bosca,¹⁷⁰ A. Rodriguez Perez,¹³ D. Rodriguez Rodriguez,¹⁷⁰ S. Roe,³² C. S. Rogan,⁵⁹ O. Røhne,¹²¹ J. Roloff,⁵⁹ A. Romaniouk,¹⁰⁰ M. Romano,^{22a,22b} S. M. Romano Saez,³⁷ E. Romero Adam,¹⁷⁰ N. Rompotis,⁷⁷ M. Ronzani,⁵¹ L. Roos,⁸³ S. Rosati,^{134a} K. Rosbach,⁵¹ P. Rose,¹³⁹ N.-A. Rosien,⁵⁷ E. Rossi,^{106a,106b} L. P. Rossi,^{53a} J. H. N. Rosten,³⁰ R. Rosten,¹⁴⁰ M. Rotaru,^{28b} J. Rothberg,¹⁴⁰ D. Rousseau,¹¹⁹ A. Rozanov,⁸⁸ Y. Rozen,¹⁵⁴ X. Ruan,^{147c} F. Rubbo,¹⁴⁵ E. M. Ruettinger,⁴⁵ F. Rühr,⁵¹ A. Ruiz-Martinez,³¹ Z. Rurikova,⁵¹ N. A. Rusakovich,⁶⁸ H. L. Russell,⁹⁰ J. P. Rutherford,⁷ N. Ruthmann,³² Y. F. Ryabov,¹²⁵ M. Rybar,¹⁶⁹ G. Rybkin,¹¹⁹ S. Ryu,⁶ A. Ryzhov,¹³² G. F. Rzehorz,⁵⁷ A. F. Saavedra,¹⁵² G. Sabato,¹⁰⁹ S. Sacerdoti,²⁹ H. F.-W. Sadrozinski,¹³⁹ R. Sadykov,⁶⁸ F. Safai Tehrani,^{134a} P. Saha,¹¹⁰ M. Sahinsoy,^{60a} M. Saimpert,⁴⁵ M. Saito,¹⁵⁷ T. Saito,¹⁵⁷ H. Sakamoto,¹⁵⁷ Y. Sakurai,¹⁷⁴ G. Salamanna,^{136a,136b} J. E. Salazar Loyola,^{34b} D. Salek,¹⁰⁹ P. H. Sales De Bruin,¹⁶⁸ D. Salihagic,¹⁰³ A. Salnikov,¹⁴⁵ J. Salt,¹⁷⁰ D. Salvatore,^{40a,40b} F. Salvatore,¹⁵¹ A. Salvucci,^{62a,62b,62c} A. Salzburger,³² D. Sammel,⁵¹ D. Sampsonidis,¹⁵⁶ D. Sampsonidou,¹⁵⁶ J. Sánchez,¹⁷⁰ V. Sanchez Martinez,¹⁷⁰ A. Sanchez Pineda,^{167a,167c} H. Sandaker,¹²¹ R. L. Sandbach,⁷⁹ C. O. Sander,⁴⁵ M. Sandhoff,¹⁷⁸ C. Sandoval,²¹ D. P. C. Sankey,¹³³ M. Sannino,^{53a,53b} Y. Sano,¹⁰⁵ A. Sansoni,⁵⁰ C. Santoni,³⁷ H. Santos,^{128a} I. Santoyo Castillo,¹⁵¹ A. Sapronov,⁶⁸ J. G. Saraiva,^{128a,128d} B. Sarrazin,²³ O. Sasaki,⁶⁹ K. Sato,¹⁶⁴ E. Sauvan,⁵ G. Savage,⁸⁰ P. Savard,^{161,d} N. Savic,¹⁰³ C. Sawyer,¹³³ L. Sawyer,^{82,u} J. Saxon,³³ C. Sbarra,^{22a} A. Sbrizzi,^{22a,22b} T. Scanlon,⁸¹ D. A. Scannicchio,¹⁶⁶ J. Schaarschmidt,¹⁴⁰ P. Schacht,¹⁰³ B. M. Schachtner,¹⁰² D. Schaefer,³³ L. Schaefer,¹²⁴ R. Schaefer,⁴⁵ J. Schaeffer,⁸⁶ S. Schaepe,³² S. Schaezel,^{60b} U. Schäfer,⁸⁶ A. C. Schaffer,¹¹⁹ D. Schaile,¹⁰² R. D. Schamberger,¹⁵⁰ V. A. Schegelsky,¹²⁵ D. Scheirich,¹³¹ M. Schernau,¹⁶⁶ C. Schiavi,^{53a,53b} S. Schier,¹³⁹ L. K. Schildgen,²³ C. Schillo,⁵¹ M. Schioppa,^{40a,40b} S. Schlenker,³² K. R. Schmidt-Sommerfeld,¹⁰³ K. Schmieden,³² C. Schmitt,⁸⁶ S. Schmitt,⁴⁵ S. Schmitz,⁸⁶ U. Schnoor,⁵¹ L. Schoeffel,¹³⁸ A. Schoening,^{60b} B. D. Schoenrock,⁹³ E. Schopf,²³ M. Schott,⁸⁶ J. F. P. Schouwenberg,¹⁰⁸ J. Schovancova,³² S. Schramm,⁵² N. Schuh,⁸⁶ A. Schulte,⁸⁶ M. J. Schultens,²³ H.-C. Schultz-Coulon,^{60a} H. Schulz,¹⁷ M. Schumacher,⁵¹ B. A. Schumm,¹³⁹ Ph. Schune,¹³⁸ A. Schwartzman,¹⁴⁵ T. A. Schwarz,⁹² H. Schweiger,⁸⁷ Ph. Schwemling,¹³⁸ R. Schwienhorst,⁹³ J. Schwindling,¹³⁸ A. Sciandra,²³ G. Sciolla,²⁵ M. Scornajenghi,^{40a,40b} F. Scuri,^{126a,126b} F. Scutti,⁹¹ J. Searcy,⁹² P. Seema,²³ S. C. Seidel,¹⁰⁷ A. Seiden,¹³⁹ J. M. Seixas,^{26a} G. Sekhniaidze,^{106a} K. Sekhon,⁹² S. J. Sekula,⁴³ N. Semprini-Cesari,^{22a,22b} S. Senkin,³⁷ C. Serfon,¹²¹ L. Serin,¹¹⁹ L. Serkin,^{167a,167b} M. Sessa,^{136a,136b} R. Seuster,¹⁷² H. Severini,¹¹⁵ T. Sfiligoi,⁷⁸ F. Sforza,¹⁶⁵ A. Sfyrila,⁵² E. Shabalina,⁵⁷ N. W. Shaikh,^{148a,148b} L. Y. Shan,^{35a} R. Shang,¹⁶⁹ J. T. Shank,²⁴ M. Shapiro,¹⁶ P. B. Shatalov,⁹⁹ K. Shaw,^{167a,167b} S. M. Shaw,⁸⁷ A. Shcherbakova,^{148a,148b} C. Y. Shehu,¹⁵¹ Y. Shen,¹¹⁵ N. Sherafati,³¹ P. Sherwood,⁸¹ L. Shi,^{153,am} S. Shimizu,⁷⁰ C. O. Shimmin,¹⁷⁹ M. Shimojima,¹⁰⁴ I. P. J. Shipsey,¹²² S. Shirabe,⁷³ M. Shiyakova,^{68,an} J. Shlomi,¹⁷⁵ A. Shmeleva,⁹⁸ D. Shoaleh Saadi,⁹⁷ M. J. Shochet,³³ S. Shojaii,^{94a,94b} D. R. Shope,¹¹⁵ S. Shrestha,¹¹³ E. Shulga,¹⁰⁰ M. A. Shupe,⁷ P. Sicho,¹²⁹ A. M. Sickles,¹⁶⁹ P. E. Sidebo,¹⁴⁹ E. Sideras Haddad,^{147c} O. Sidiropoulou,¹⁷⁷ A. Sidoti,^{22a,22b} F. Siegert,⁴⁷ Dj. Sijacki,¹⁴ J. Silva,^{128a,128d} S. B. Silverstein,^{148a} V. Simak,¹³⁰ L. Simic,⁶⁸ S. Simion,¹¹⁹ E. Simioni,⁸⁶ B. Simmons,⁸¹ M. Simon,⁸⁶ P. Sinervo,¹⁶¹ N. B. Sinev,¹¹⁸ M. Sioli,^{22a,22b} G. Siragusa,¹⁷⁷ I. Siral,⁹² S. Yu. Sivoklov,¹⁰¹ J. Sjölín,^{148a,148b} M. B. Skinner,⁷⁵ P. Skubic,¹¹⁵ M. Slater,¹⁹ T. Slavicek,¹³⁰ M. Slawinska,⁴² K. Sliwa,¹⁶⁵ R. Slovak,¹³¹ V. Smakhtin,¹⁷⁵ B. H. Smart,⁵ J. Smiesko,^{146a} N. Smirnov,¹⁰⁰ S. Yu. Smirnov,¹⁰⁰ Y. Smirnov,¹⁰⁰ L. N. Smirnova,^{101,ao} O. Smirnova,⁵⁷ J. W. Smith,⁵⁷ M. N. K. Smith,³⁸ R. W. Smith,³⁸ M. Smizanska,⁷⁵ K. Smolek,¹³⁰ A. A. Snesarev,⁹⁸ I. M. Snyder,¹¹⁸ S. Snyder,²⁷ R. Sobie,^{172,o} F. Socher,⁴⁷ A. Soffer,¹⁵⁵ A. Søggaard,⁴⁹ D. A. Soh,¹⁵³ G. Sokhrannyi,³² C. A. Solans Sanchez,³² M. Solar,¹³⁰ E. Yu. Soldatov,¹⁰⁰ U. Soldevila,¹⁷⁰ A. A. Solodkov,¹³² A. Soloshenko,⁶⁸ O. V. Solovyanov,¹³² V. Solovvey,¹²⁵ P. Sommer,¹⁴¹ H. Son,¹⁶⁵ A. Sopczak,¹³⁰ D. Sosa,^{60b} C. L. Sotiropoulou,^{126a,126b} S. Sottocornola,^{123a,123b} R. Soualah,^{167a,167c} A. M. Soukharev,^{111,c} D. South,⁴⁵ B. C. Sowden,⁸⁰ S. Spagnolo,^{76a,76b} M. Spalla,^{126a,126b} M. Spangenberg,¹⁷³ F. Spanò,⁸⁰ D. Sperlich,¹⁷ F. Spettell,¹⁰³ T. M. Spieker,^{60a} R. Spighi,^{22a} G. Spigo,³² L. A. Spiller,⁹¹ M. Spousta,¹³¹ R. D. St. Denis,^{56,*} A. Stabile,^{94a} R. Stamen,^{60a} S. Stamm,¹⁷ E. Stanecka,⁴² R. W. Stanek,⁶ C. Stanescu,^{136a} M. M. Stanitzki,⁴⁵ B. S. Stapf,¹⁰⁹ S. Stapnes,¹²¹ E. A. Starchenko,¹³² G. H. Stark,³³ J. Stark,⁵⁸ S. H. Stark,³⁹ P. Staroba,¹²⁹ P. Starovoitov,^{60a} S. Stärz,³² R. Staszewski,⁴² M. Stegler,⁴⁵ P. Steinberg,²⁷ B. Stelzer,¹⁴⁴ H. J. Stelzer,³² O. Stelzer-Chilton,^{163a} H. Stenzel,⁵⁵ T. J. Stevenson,⁷⁹ G. A. Stewart,⁵⁶ M. C. Stockton,¹¹⁸ M. Stoebe,⁹⁰ G. Stoica,^{28b} P. Stolte,⁵⁷ S. Stonjek,¹⁰³ A. R. Stradling,⁸ A. Straessner,⁴⁷ M. E. Stramaglia,¹⁸ J. Strandberg,¹⁴⁹ S. Strandberg,^{148a,148b} M. Strauss,¹¹⁵ P. Strizenec,^{146b} R. Ströhmer,¹⁷⁷ D. M. Strom,¹¹⁸ R. Stroynowski,⁴³ A. Strubig,⁴⁹ S. A. Stucci,²⁷ B. Stugu,¹⁵ N. A. Styles,⁴⁵ D. Su,¹⁴⁵ J. Su,¹²⁷ S. Suchek,^{60a} Y. Sugaya,¹²⁰ M. Suk,¹³⁰ V. V. Sulín,⁹⁸ D. M. S. Sultan,^{162a,162b} S. Sultansoy,^{4c} T. Sumida,⁷¹ S. Sun,⁵⁹ X. Sun,³ K. Suruliz,¹⁵¹ C. J. E. Suster,¹⁵² M. R. Sutton,¹⁵¹ S. Suzuki,⁶⁹ M. Svatos,¹²⁹ M. Swiatkowski,³³ S. P. Swift,² I. Sykora,^{146a} T. Sykora,¹³¹ D. Ta,⁵¹ K. Tackmann,⁴⁵ J. Taenzer,¹⁵⁵

A. Taffard,¹⁶⁶ R. Tafirout,^{163a} E. Tahirovic,⁷⁹ N. Taiblum,¹⁵⁵ H. Takai,²⁷ R. Takashima,⁷² E. H. Takasugi,¹⁰³ K. Takeda,⁷⁰ T. Takeshita,¹⁴² Y. Takubo,⁶⁹ M. Talby,⁸⁸ A. A. Talyshev,^{111,c} J. Tanaka,¹⁵⁷ M. Tanaka,¹⁵⁹ R. Tanaka,¹¹⁹ S. Tanaka,⁶⁹ R. Tanioka,⁷⁰ B. B. Tannenwald,¹¹³ S. Tapia Araya,^{34b} S. Tapprogge,⁸⁶ S. Tarem,¹⁵⁴ G. F. Tartarelli,^{94a} P. Tas,¹³¹ M. Tasevsky,¹²⁹ T. Tashiro,⁷¹ E. Tassi,^{40a,40b} A. Tavares Delgado,^{128a,128b} Y. Tayalati,^{137e} A. C. Taylor,¹⁰⁷ A. J. Taylor,⁴⁹ G. N. Taylor,⁹¹ P. T. E. Taylor,⁹¹ W. Taylor,^{163b} P. Teixeira-Dias,⁸⁰ D. Temple,¹⁴⁴ H. Ten Kate,³² P. K. Teng,¹⁵³ J. J. Teoh,¹²⁰ F. Tepel,¹⁷⁸ S. Terada,⁶⁹ K. Terashi,¹⁵⁷ J. Terron,⁸⁵ S. Terzo,¹³ M. Testa,⁵⁰ R. J. Teuscher,^{161,o} S. J. Thais,¹⁷⁹ T. Theveneaux-Pelzer,⁸⁸ F. Thiele,³⁹ J. P. Thomas,¹⁹ J. Thomas-Wilsker,⁸⁰ P. D. Thompson,¹⁹ A. S. Thompson,⁵⁶ L. A. Thomsen,¹⁷⁹ E. Thomson,¹²⁴ Y. Tian,³⁸ M. J. Tibbetts,¹⁶ R. E. Ticsse Torres,⁵⁷ V. O. Tikhomirov,^{98,ap} Yu. A. Tikhonov,^{111,c} S. Timoshenko,¹⁰⁰ P. Tipton,¹⁷⁹ S. Tisserant,⁸⁸ K. Todome,¹⁵⁹ S. Todorova-Nova,⁵ S. Todt,⁴⁷ J. Tojo,⁷³ S. Tokár,^{146a} K. Tokushuku,⁶⁹ E. Tolley,⁵⁹ L. Tomlinson,⁸⁷ M. Tomoto,¹⁰⁵ L. Tompkins,^{145,aq} K. Toms,¹⁰⁷ B. Tong,⁵⁹ P. Tornambe,⁵¹ E. Torrence,¹¹⁸ H. Torres,⁴⁷ E. Torró Pastor,¹⁴⁰ J. Toth,^{88,ar} F. Touchard,⁸⁸ D. R. Tovey,¹⁴¹ C. J. Treado,¹¹² T. Trefzger,¹⁷⁷ F. Tresoldi,¹⁵¹ A. Tricoli,²⁷ I. M. Trigger,^{163a} S. Trincas-Duvold,⁸³ M. F. Tripiana,¹³ W. Trischuk,¹⁶¹ B. Trocmé,⁵⁸ A. Trofymov,⁴⁵ C. Troncon,^{94a} M. Trotter-McDonald,¹⁶ M. Trovatelli,¹⁷² L. Truong,^{147b} M. Trzebinski,⁴² A. Trzupek,⁴² K. W. Tsang,^{62a} J. C.-L. Tseng,¹²² P. V. Tsiarshka,⁹⁵ G. Tsipolitis,¹⁰ N. Tsirintanis,⁹ S. Tsiskaridze,¹³ V. Tsiskaridze,⁵¹ E. G. Tskhadadze,^{54a} I. I. Tsukerman,⁹⁹ V. Tsulaia,¹⁶ S. Tsuno,⁶⁹ D. Tsybychev,¹⁵⁰ Y. Tu,^{62b} A. Tudorache,^{28b} V. Tudorache,^{28b} T. T. Tulbure,^{28a} A. N. Tuna,⁵⁹ S. Turchikhin,⁶⁸ D. Turgeman,¹⁷⁵ I. Turk Cakir,^{4b,as} R. Turra,^{94a} P. M. Tuts,³⁸ G. Uccielli,^{22a,22b} I. Ueda,⁶⁹ M. Ughetto,^{148a,148b} F. Ukegawa,¹⁶⁴ G. Unal,³² A. Undrus,²⁷ G. Unel,¹⁶⁶ F. C. Ungaro,⁹¹ Y. Unno,⁶⁹ K. Uno,¹⁵⁷ C. Unverdorben,¹⁰² J. Urban,^{146b} P. Urquijo,⁹¹ P. Urrejola,⁸⁶ G. Usai,⁸ J. Usui,⁶⁹ L. Vacavant,⁸⁸ V. Vacek,¹³⁰ B. Vachon,⁹⁰ K. O. H. Vadla,¹²¹ A. Vaidya,⁸¹ C. Valderanis,¹⁰² E. Valdes Santurio,^{148a,148b} M. Valente,⁵² S. Valentinetti,^{22a,22b} A. Valero,¹⁷⁰ L. Valéry,¹³ S. Valkar,¹³¹ A. Vallier,⁵ J. A. Valls Ferrer,¹⁷⁰ W. Van Den Wollenberg,¹⁰⁹ H. van der Graaf,¹⁰⁹ P. van Gemmeren,⁶ J. Van Nieuwkoop,¹⁴⁴ I. van Vulpen,¹⁰⁹ M. C. van Woerden,¹⁰⁹ M. Vanadia,^{135a,135b} W. Vandelli,³² A. Vaniachine,¹⁶⁰ P. Vankov,¹⁰⁹ G. Vardanyan,¹⁸⁰ R. Vari,^{134a} E. W. Varnes,⁷ C. Varni,^{53a,53b} T. Varol,⁴³ D. Varouchas,¹¹⁹ A. Vartapetian,⁸ K. E. Varvell,¹⁵² J. G. Vasquez,¹⁷⁹ G. A. Vasquez,^{34b} F. Vazeille,³⁷ D. Vazquez Furelos,¹³ T. Vazquez Schroeder,⁹⁰ J. Veatch,⁵⁷ V. Veeraraghavan,⁷ L. M. Veloce,¹⁶¹ F. Veloso,^{128a,128c} S. Veneziano,^{134a} A. Ventura,^{76a,76b} M. Venturi,¹⁷² N. Venturi,³² A. Venturini,²⁵ V. Vercesi,^{123a} M. Verducci,^{136a,136b} W. Verkerke,¹⁰⁹ A. T. Vermeulen,¹⁰⁹ J. C. Vermeulen,¹⁰⁹ M. C. Vetterli,^{144,d} N. Viaux Maira,^{34b} O. Viazlo,⁸⁴ I. Vichou,^{169,*} T. Vickey,¹⁴¹ O. E. Vickey Boeriu,¹⁴¹ G. H. A. Viehhauser,¹²² S. Viel,¹⁶ L. Vignani,¹²² M. Villa,^{22a,22b} M. Villaplana Perez,^{94a,94b} E. Vilucchi,⁵⁰ M. G. Vinciter,³¹ V. B. Vinogradov,⁶⁸ A. Vishwakarma,⁴⁵ C. Vittori,^{22a,22b} I. Vivarelli,¹⁵¹ S. Vlachos,¹⁰ M. Vogel,¹⁷⁸ P. Vokac,¹³⁰ G. Volpi,¹³ H. von der Schmitt,¹⁰³ E. von Toerne,²³ V. Vorobel,¹³¹ K. Vorobev,¹⁰⁰ M. Vos,¹⁷⁰ R. Voss,³² J. H. Vosseveld,⁷⁷ N. Vranjes,¹⁴ M. Vranjes Milosavljevic,¹⁴ V. Vrba,¹³⁰ M. Vreeswijk,¹⁰⁹ R. Vuillermet,³² I. Vukotic,³³ P. Wagner,²³ W. Wagner,¹⁷⁸ J. Wagner-Kuhr,¹⁰² H. Wahlberg,⁷⁴ S. Wahrmund,⁴⁷ J. Walder,⁷⁵ R. Walker,¹⁰² W. Walkowiak,¹⁴³ V. Wallangen,^{148a,148b} C. Wang,^{35b} C. Wang,^{36b,at} F. Wang,¹⁷⁶ H. Wang,¹⁶ H. Wang,³ J. Wang,⁴⁵ J. Wang,¹⁵² Q. Wang,¹¹⁵ R.-J. Wang,⁸³ R. Wang,⁶ S. M. Wang,¹⁵³ T. Wang,³⁸ W. Wang,^{153,au} W. Wang,^{36a,av} Z. Wang,^{36c} C. Wanotayaroj,⁴⁵ A. Warburton,⁹⁰ C. P. Ward,³⁰ D. R. Wardrope,⁸¹ A. Washbrook,⁴⁹ P. M. Watkins,¹⁹ A. T. Watson,¹⁹ M. F. Watson,¹⁹ G. Watts,¹⁴⁰ S. Watts,⁸⁷ B. M. Waugh,⁸¹ A. F. Webb,¹¹ S. Webb,⁸⁶ M. S. Weber,¹⁸ S. M. Weber,^{60a} S. W. Weber,¹⁷⁷ S. A. Weber,³¹ J. S. Webster,⁶ A. R. Weidberg,¹²² B. Weinert,⁶⁴ J. Weingarten,⁵⁷ M. Weirich,⁸⁶ C. Weiser,⁵¹ H. Weits,¹⁰⁹ P. S. Wells,³² T. Wenaus,²⁷ T. Wengler,³² S. Wenig,³² N. Wermes,²³ M. D. Werner,⁶⁷ P. Werner,³² M. Wessels,^{60a} T. D. Weston,¹⁸ K. Whalen,¹¹⁸ N. L. Whallon,¹⁴⁰ A. M. Wharton,⁷⁵ A. S. White,⁹² A. White,⁸ M. J. White,¹ R. White,^{34b} D. Whiteson,¹⁶⁶ B. W. Whitmore,⁷⁵ F. J. Wickens,¹³³ W. Wiedenmann,¹⁷⁶ M. Wielers,¹³³ C. Wigglesworth,³⁹ L. A. M. Wiik-Fuchs,⁵¹ A. Wildauer,¹⁰³ F. Wilk,⁸⁷ H. G. Wilkens,³² H. H. Williams,¹²⁴ S. Williams,¹⁰⁹ C. Willis,⁹³ S. Willocq,⁸⁹ J. A. Wilson,¹⁹ I. Wingerter-Seetz,⁵ E. Winkels,¹⁵¹ F. Winklmeier,¹¹⁸ O. J. Winston,¹⁵¹ B. T. Winter,²³ M. Wittgen,¹⁴⁵ M. Wobisch,^{82,u} A. Wolf,⁸⁶ T. M. H. Wolf,¹⁰⁹ R. Wolff,⁸⁸ M. W. Wolter,⁴² H. Wolters,^{128a,128c} V. W. S. Wong,¹⁷¹ N. L. Woods,¹³⁹ S. D. Worm,¹⁹ B. K. Wosiek,⁴² J. Wotschack,³² K. W. Wozniak,⁴² M. Wu,³³ S. L. Wu,¹⁷⁶ X. Wu,⁵² Y. Wu,⁹² T. R. Wyatt,⁸⁷ B. M. Wynne,⁴⁹ S. Xella,³⁹ Z. Xi,⁹² L. Xia,^{35c} D. Xu,^{35a} L. Xu,²⁷ T. Xu,¹³⁸ W. Xu,⁹² B. Yabsley,¹⁵² S. Yacoub,^{147a} D. Yamaguchi,¹⁵⁹ Y. Yamaguchi,¹⁵⁹ A. Yamamoto,⁶⁹ S. Yamamoto,¹⁵⁷ T. Yamanaka,¹⁵⁷ F. Yamane,⁷⁰ M. Yamatani,¹⁵⁷ T. Yamazaki,¹⁵⁷ Y. Yamazaki,⁷⁰ Z. Yan,²⁴ H. Yang,^{36c} H. Yang,¹⁶ Y. Yang,¹⁵³ Z. Yang,¹⁵ W.-M. Yao,¹⁶ Y. C. Yap,⁴⁵ Y. Yasu,⁶⁹ E. Yatsenko,⁵ K. H. Yau Wong,²³ J. Ye,⁴³ S. Ye,²⁷ I. Yeletsikh,⁶⁸ E. Yigitbasi,²⁴ E. Yildirim,⁸⁶ K. Yorita,¹⁷⁴ K. Yoshihara,¹²⁴ C. Young,¹⁴⁵ C. J. S. Young,³² J. Yu,⁸ J. Yu,⁶⁷ S. P. Y. Yuen,²³ I. Yusuff,^{30,aw} B. Zabinski,⁴² G. Zacharis,¹⁰ R. Zaidan,¹³ A. M. Zaitsev,^{132,aj} N. Zakharchuk,⁴⁵ J. Zalieckas,¹⁵ A. Zaman,¹⁵⁰ S. Zambito,⁵⁹ D. Zanzi,⁹¹ C. Zeitnitz,¹⁷⁸ G. Zemaityte,¹²² A. Zemla,^{41a} J. C. Zeng,¹⁶⁹ Q. Zeng,¹⁴⁵ O. Zenin,¹³² T. Ženiš,^{146a} D. Zerwas,¹¹⁹ D. Zhang,^{36b} D. Zhang,⁹² F. Zhang,¹⁷⁶ G. Zhang,^{36a,av} H. Zhang,¹¹⁹ J. Zhang,⁶ L. Zhang,⁵¹ L. Zhang,^{36a} M. Zhang,¹⁶⁹ P. Zhang,^{35b} R. Zhang,²³ R. Zhang,^{36a,at} X. Zhang,^{36b} Y. Zhang,^{35a} Z. Zhang,¹¹⁹ X. Zhao,⁴³ Y. Zhao,^{36b,ax} Z. Zhao,^{36a} A. Zhemchugov,⁶⁸ B. Zhou,⁹² C. Zhou,¹⁷⁶ L. Zhou,⁴³ M. Zhou,^{35a} M. Zhou,¹⁵⁰ N. Zhou,^{36c} C. G. Zhu,^{36b} H. Zhu,^{35a} J. Zhu,⁹² Y. Zhu,^{36a} X. Zhuang,^{35a} K. Zhukov,⁹⁸ A. Zibell,¹⁷⁷ D. Zieminska,⁶⁴ N. I. Zimine,⁶⁸ C. Zimmermann,⁸⁶ S. Zimmermann,⁵¹ Z. Zinonos,¹⁰³ M. Zinser,⁸⁶ M. Ziolkowski,¹⁴³ L. Živković,¹⁴ G. Zobernig,¹⁷⁶ A. Zoccoli,^{22a,22b} R. Zou,³³ M. zur Nedden,¹⁷ and L. Zwalinski³²

(ATLAS Collaboration)

¹Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

- ²Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, USA
- ³Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
- ^{4a}Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
- ^{4b}Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
- ^{4c}Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
- ⁵LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
- ⁶High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, USA
- ⁷Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, USA
- ⁸Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, USA
- ⁹Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- ¹⁰Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
- ¹¹Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, USA
- ¹²Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ¹³Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
- ¹⁴Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
- ¹⁵Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
- ¹⁶Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, USA
- ¹⁷Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- ¹⁸Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- ¹⁹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ^{20a}Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
- ^{20b}Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
- ^{20c}Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
- ^{20d}Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
- ²¹Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
- ^{22a}INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
- ^{22b}Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ²³Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- ²⁴Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, USA
- ²⁵Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, USA
- ^{26a}Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- ^{26b}Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil
- ^{26c}Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
- ^{26d}Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ²⁷Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, USA
- ^{28a}Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania
- ^{28b}Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
- ^{28c}Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania
- ^{28d}National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania
- ^{28e}University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
- ^{28f}West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
- ²⁹Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ³⁰Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ³¹Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
- ³²CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ³³Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA
- ^{34a}Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
- ^{34b}Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
- ^{35a}Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
- ^{35b}Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
- ^{35c}Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
- ^{36a}Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China
- ^{36b}School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China
- ^{36c}Department of Physics and Astronomy, Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai(also at PKU-CHEP), China
- ³⁷Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
- ³⁸Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, USA
- ³⁹Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

- ^{40a}INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy
^{40b}Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
- ^{41a}AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland
^{41b}Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- ⁴²Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
- ⁴³Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, USA
- ⁴⁴Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, USA
- ⁴⁵DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
- ⁴⁶Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
- ⁴⁷Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
- ⁴⁸Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, USA
- ⁴⁹SUPA-School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- ⁵⁰INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
- ⁵¹Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
- ⁵²Département de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^{53a}INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy
^{53b}Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
- ^{54a}E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ^{54b}High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ⁵⁵II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
- ⁵⁶SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
- ⁵⁷II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
- ⁵⁸Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France
- ⁵⁹Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, USA
- ^{60a}Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
- ^{60b}Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁶¹Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
- ^{62a}Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong, China
^{62b}Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
- ^{62c}Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
- ⁶³Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan, Taiwan
- ⁶⁴Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, USA
- ⁶⁵Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
- ⁶⁶University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, USA
- ⁶⁷Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, USA
- ⁶⁸Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
- ⁶⁹KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
- ⁷⁰Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
- ⁷¹Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁷²Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
- ⁷³Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
- ⁷⁴Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
- ⁷⁵Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
- ^{76a}INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy
^{76b}Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
- ⁷⁷Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- ⁷⁸Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ⁷⁹School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁰Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
- ⁸¹Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- ⁸²Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, USA
- ⁸³Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- ⁸⁴Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
- ⁸⁵Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- ⁸⁶Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- ⁸⁷School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁸CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ⁸⁹Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, USA

- ⁹⁰*Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada*
- ⁹¹*School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*
- ⁹²*Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA*
- ⁹³*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, USA*
- ^{94a}*INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy*
- ^{94b}*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy*
- ⁹⁵*B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus*
- ⁹⁶*Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus*
- ⁹⁷*Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada*
- ⁹⁸*P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*
- ⁹⁹*Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia*
- ¹⁰⁰*National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia*
- ¹⁰¹*D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*
- ¹⁰²*Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany*
- ¹⁰³*Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany*
- ¹⁰⁴*Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan*
- ¹⁰⁵*Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*
- ^{106a}*INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy*
- ^{106b}*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy*
- ¹⁰⁷*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, USA*
- ¹⁰⁸*Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands*
- ¹⁰⁹*Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*
- ¹¹⁰*Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, USA*
- ¹¹¹*Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia*
- ¹¹²*Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, USA*
- ¹¹³*Ohio State University, Columbus OH, USA*
- ¹¹⁴*Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan*
- ¹¹⁵*Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, USA*
- ¹¹⁶*Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, USA*
- ¹¹⁷*Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic*
- ¹¹⁸*Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, USA*
- ¹¹⁹*LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France*
- ¹²⁰*Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan*
- ¹²¹*Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway*
- ¹²²*Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom*
- ^{123a}*INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy*
- ^{123b}*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy*
- ¹²⁴*Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, USA*
- ¹²⁵*National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute” B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia*
- ^{126a}*INFN Sezione di Pisa, Italy*
- ^{126b}*Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy*
- ¹²⁷*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, USA*
- ^{128a}*Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal*
- ^{128b}*Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal*
- ^{128c}*Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal*
- ^{128d}*Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal*
- ^{128e}*Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal*
- ^{128f}*Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal*
- ^{128g}*Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal*
- ¹²⁹*Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic*
- ¹³⁰*Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic*
- ¹³¹*Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic*
- ¹³²*State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia*
- ¹³³*Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom*
- ^{134a}*INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy*
- ^{134b}*Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy*
- ^{135a}*INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy*
- ^{135b}*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy*
- ^{136a}*INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy*

- ^{136b}*Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy*
- ^{137a}*Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco*
- ^{137b}*Centre National de l'Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco*
- ^{137c}*Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco*
- ^{137d}*Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco*
- ^{137e}*Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco*
- ¹³⁸*DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France*
- ¹³⁹*Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, USA*
- ¹⁴⁰*Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA*
- ¹⁴¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom*
- ¹⁴²*Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan*
- ¹⁴³*Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany*
- ¹⁴⁴*Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada*
- ¹⁴⁵*SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, USA*
- ^{146a}*Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic*
- ^{146b}*Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic*
- ^{147a}*Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa*
- ^{147b}*Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa*
- ^{147c}*School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa*
- ^{148a}*Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden*
- ^{148b}*The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden*
- ¹⁴⁹*Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden*
- ¹⁵⁰*Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, USA*
- ¹⁵¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom*
- ¹⁵²*School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia*
- ¹⁵³*Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan*
- ¹⁵⁴*Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel*
- ¹⁵⁵*Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel*
- ¹⁵⁶*Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece*
- ¹⁵⁷*International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*
- ¹⁵⁸*Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan*
- ¹⁵⁹*Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan*
- ¹⁶⁰*Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia*
- ¹⁶¹*Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada*
- ^{162a}*INFN-TIFPA, Italy*
- ^{162b}*University of Trento, Trento, Italy*
- ^{163a}*TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada*
- ^{163b}*Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada*
- ¹⁶⁴*Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan*
- ¹⁶⁵*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, USA*
- ¹⁶⁶*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, USA*
- ^{167a}*INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine, Italy*
- ^{167b}*ICTP, Trieste, Italy*
- ^{167c}*Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy*
- ¹⁶⁸*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden*
- ¹⁶⁹*Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, USA*
- ¹⁷⁰*Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Spain*
- ¹⁷¹*Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada*
- ¹⁷²*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada*
- ¹⁷³*Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom*
- ¹⁷⁴*Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan*
- ¹⁷⁵*Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel*
- ¹⁷⁶*Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, USA*
- ¹⁷⁷*Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany*
- ¹⁷⁸*Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany*
- ¹⁷⁹*Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, USA*
- ¹⁸⁰*Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia*

¹⁸¹*Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France*

¹⁸²*Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan*

^aAlso at Department of Physics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom.

^bAlso at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.

^cAlso at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.

^dAlso at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.

^eAlso at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, USA.

^fAlso at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.

^gAlso at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, USA.

^hAlso at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.

ⁱAlso at II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany.

^jAlso at Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

^kAlso at Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Portugal.

^lAlso at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, and Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.

^mAlso at The Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter (CICQM), Beijing, China.

ⁿAlso at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.

^oAlso at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.

^pAlso at Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania.

^qAlso at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

^rAlso at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York City, USA.

^sAlso at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece.

^tAlso at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa.

^uAlso at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, USA.

^vAlso at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.

^wAlso at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA.

^xAlso at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.

^yAlso at Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany.

^zAlso at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands.

^{aa}Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, USA.

^{ab}Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.

^{ac}Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.

^{ad}Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia.

^{ae}Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.

^{af}Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, USA.

^{ag}Also at The City College of New York, New York NY, USA.

^{ah}Also at Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal.

^{ai}Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, USA.

^{aj}Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.

^{ak}Also at Departement de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.

^{al}Also at Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain.

^{am}Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.

^{an}Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.

^{ao}Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

^{ap}Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.

^{aq}Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA.

^{ar}Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

^{as}Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Turkey.

^{at}Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.

^{au}Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China.

^{av}Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.

^{aw}Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

^{ax}Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France.

^{*}Deceased.